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26

Stop New Witchhunt!

The first of a series of Legion-sponsored witch-hunt bills comes up for a hearing in Springfield on Tuesday, March 6.

This bill re-establishes the notorious "investigating committee," like the Broyles Commission of 1949!

We urge you to send your objections to this bill to the members of the House Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs, which is conducting the hearing.

Chicago area members are:

Rep. Clem Graver, 976 W. 18th Pl., Chicago.

Rep. Noble W. Lee, 5541 S. Woodlawn, Chicago.

Rep. Frank Marek, 5300 W. 31st St., Cicero, Ill.

Rep. Marie H. Suthers, 11111 S. Hoyne, Chicago.

Rep. S. S. Epstein, 3121 S. Independence Blvd., Chicago.

Rep. Frank Krasniewski, 2036 W. 18th Pl., Chicago.

Rep. Robert Romano, 1142 S. Michigan, Chicago.

February 25, 1951

In 2 Sections, Section 1

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PLAN DELEGATIONS TO WASHINGTON ON PEACE, PAY HIKE

CHICAGO.—The biggest Chicago delegation to Washington in recent years will leave here for the huge March 15 American Peace Crusade. The expected 250 Chicago dele-

gates were being chosen this week by trade unions, fraternal organizations, women's and youth groups and church congregations.

Chicago sponsors of the crusade will gather at a supper on Monday, Feb. 26, at the Metropolitan Community Church to make final arrangements for the trip and to plan some of the peace activity which will follow the return of the delegates from the nation's capital. Heading the sponsoring group are Prof. Anton J. Carlson, distinguished University of Chicago biologist, and the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church.

Dr. Henry Noyes, peace crusade coordinator here, reported that many of the delegates have already been elected and other groups are speeding selection of delegates and the raising of funds for the trip.

He said the sponsors would consider a large meeting here to hear the reports of the delegates when they return and to discuss permanent organization of the peace movement in Chicago.

A sub-committee handling the trade union delegation reported that some 50 labor delegates are

(Continued on Page 8)

CHICAGO.—Solidarity with the wage fight of the packinghouse workers was being expressed here in plans for a large trade union delegation to Washington, resolutions and pro-

tests against the wage freeze being sent to President Truman and Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston.

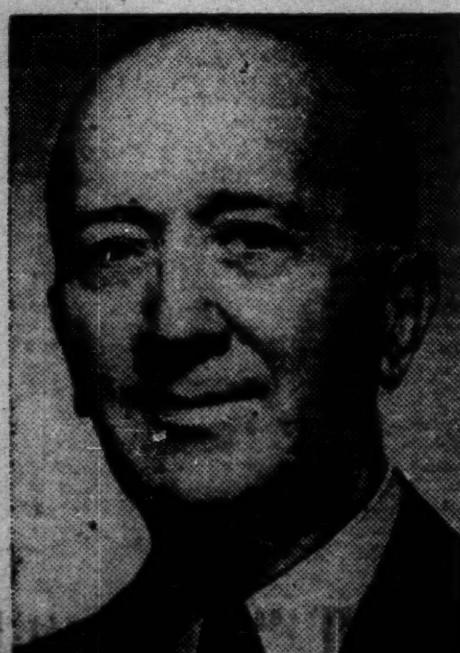
Numerous locals chose delegates to go to Washington on Feb. 27-28 in the mounting fight to "Bust the Wage Freeze" and win government approval for the 11½ cent an hour wage boost won by the packinghouse workers.

The eight-union Chicago Labor Unity Committee voted to back the AFL and CIO packinghouse union and moved its affiliated unions into the fight to open the way for all unions to win pay hikes.

At a meeting of the committee last Monday night, it was announced that 17 delegates had already been chosen to go to Washington in support of the packinghouse delegation.

The committee's chairman, Grant Oakes, called the broadest unity of all labor to break through the wage freeze, declaring: "This is one issue on which we can get the greatest unity of the people in the shops, regardless of their union affiliation."

Herb March, representing Dis. (Continued on Page 8)



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Honor Foster Here March 3!

WE HOPE all readers of The Worker have set aside the date of Saturday, March 3 for something special. It's a double-header.

We are going to celebrate the 70th birthday of that venerable leader of labor and the American people—William Z. Foster.

That name means something especially here in Chicago, where Foster pioneered in the building of unionism in railroad, steel and packing.

Besides that, we will celebrate the successful completion of the 1951 Worker sub drive—and the success already seems assured as we go to press.

Like previous smash-hit Worker affairs, this one will be a gala occasion, with a good time for everyone.

Remember, it's Saturday evening, March 3, at the Packinghouse Labor Center, 4859 S. Wabash. See you there!

Celebrate Sub Drive Success

Fight New Legion Witchhunt Bills

By Gunnar Leander

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The American Legion has unleashed another savage attack on civil rights and academic freedom in Illinois.

The Broyles Bills are back. The Legion has once again introduced a series of bills in the Legislature that spell witchhunts and thought control. This is a new poison gas attack on the classroom and a goon assault on the labor, progressive peace movement in our state.

The wording of new bills is similar to those of 1949—which were all defeated, along with the Broyles Commission which whelped them.

HOWEVER, the Legion strategy this time is more cunning and more dangerous. Fascist-minded Legion leaders have revised their plans along these lines.

1. They are trying, first of all, to pass a bill reestablishing the so-called "Commission on Seditious Activities," figuring that this provides them with the weapon for unleashing bigger and more sweeping hysteria barrages.

2. In choosing a hatchetman in the legislature, they have shifted from Sen. Paul Broyles, to Rep. Harry McClintock (West Frankfort), thereby hoping to escape the stigma of the 1949 Broyles Bills and the fiasco of the 1949 Broyles Commission witchhunt.

3. Several of the bills have been revised to make them appear less dangerous and other bills have been temporarily withheld in an effort to prevent the broad opposition from developing against the full sinister Legion legislative program.

THE LEGION BILLS introduced thus far are:

H. B. No. 92—This bill bars from public office or from teaching jobs in public or private schools "persons advocating or affiliated with organizations which advocate unlawful overthrow of the government."

Emergency Parley Called to Save IWO

CHICAGO.—An emergency conference was called by the International Workers Order here for Sunday, Feb. 25, at 1 p.m. at the Hull House Theatre, 800 S. Halsted. The parley will map the fight to halt liquidation of the organization by New York and Illinois authorities.

All progressive organizations were urged to send delegates by A. McPherson and G. Pikal, who head the conference committee.

They pointed out that the IWO is threatened with liquidation and loss of its property, while its members face the loss of lifelong savings and insurance protection. They urged statewide protests against the use of "fascist powers by administrative officials."

ment." This bill also contains a "loyalty oath" for office-holders and teachers which is considerably revised from the 1949 Broyles version, but equally dangerous in intent.

H. B. No. 93—This bill revises the School Code to set up a fascist-like censorship of school books with an "Evaluating Committee" which censors all texts on history, economics, political science, civics government, sociology, etc.

H. B. No. 98—This bill sets up the 10-man witchhunt commission with a grant of \$20,000. This commission would have sweeping powers to investigate and subpoena persons and records. The bill also provides punitive measures against persons who refuse to answer questions posed by the commission or fail to produce records and documents demanded by the commission.

H. B. No. 99—This bill provides for the firing of teachers for "advocating in his teaching any doctrine to undermine the form of government of this State or of the United States by force and violence, or other sufficient cause."

THE AMERICAN LEGION remained the only organization officially on record in support of the bills. The Legion bloc was able to get the bills passed in committee before the alarm was sounded in the state.

Midway in the fight, the Legion forces unleashed a disgraceful "probe" of the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College which proved disastrous for the Legion.

The Broyles Bills proponents also paraded such discredited professional red-baiters as Benjamin

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Spokesmen for various organizations were preparing this week to take part in the first hearing on the Legion witchhunt bills in Springfield on Tuesday, March 6.

The first of a series of fascist-like measures will come before the House Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs. This bill (HB 96) provides for the reestablishment of the 10-man "seditious activities investigation commission" with a grant of \$20,000.

American Legion sponsors of this bill suffered their first setback when statewide protests forced them to cancel a "quickie" hearing on the bill scheduled for Feb. 14.

REP. HARRY M. MCCLINTOCK, sponsor of the bill, admitted that scores of protests poured in on him, demanding that the hearing be postponed until opponents of the measure had a chance to study it and to prepare testimony against it.

Protests were also sent to Rep. Warren Wood, Speaker of the House, for referring the bill to the Military Affairs Committee, which is headed by McClintock. Such bills are usually handled by the Judiciary Committee.

Meanwhile, a rift was reported developing in Legion circles over the sponsorship of the bills. It was disclosed that the Legion had compelled Sen. Paul Broyles to withdraw his version of the witchhunt bills, in favor of those sponsored by Rep. McClintock.

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DESPITE THE WILY tactics of the Legion legislative bloc, these bills are likely to arouse the kind of stormy protests which involved fully half of the people in this state and their organizations in the spring of 1949 and brought the crushing defeat of Broyles Commission and its bills.

During the intensive four-month fight to defeat the Broyles bills, the entire labor movement, the state's liberal educational, civic, religious organizations and institutions joined in a vigorous program of action.

The campaign featured every form of legislative pressure and protests, including mass rallies, delegations to individual legislators and to Springfield, postcard, phone call and telegram campaigns, petitions, resolutions.

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Open Trials of Weber, Franklin

CHICAGO.—Hearings on deportation cases against Antoinette Suiba and Henry Nawrocki were scheduled for Feb. 27 here before the U.S. Department of Naturalization and Immigration.

The deportation case against Joseph Weber was scheduled here this week, as well as the case of Irwin Franklin, who is appealing a conviction on charges of falsely claiming U. S. citizenship.

Franklin, age 50, was brought to this country from Russia by his family in 1904. A distributor of foreign films, he has lived and worked in Chicago since 1936. Married to an American citizen, he has three children and one grandchild, all American-born.

On June 12, he was sentenced by Federal Judge Walter Labey to serve 18 months in prison on charges of falsely claiming U. S. citizenship.

Weber, age 49, was brought here by his family from Yugoslavia. Convicted of falsely claiming citizenship, that conviction was reversed in December. Despite that, the Justice Department now seeks to deport him. He was first arrested in 1947.

Antoinette Suiba, age 49, was born in Poland and came here in 1923. Nawrocki, age 49, came here in 1936 from Germany. Both Mrs. Suiba and Nawrocki will be represented on Feb. 27 by Atty. Pearl Hart.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, disclosed this week that there are 172 deportation cases pending the nation over. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has made known its intent to arrest and deport 3,400 foreign born Americans, many of whom have tried for years without success to become citizens.

"Meanwhile," the Midwest Committee asserted, "many citizens as well as non-citizens are being harassed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Daily numbers of instances of sheer attempts at intimidation come to our attention."

Taking cognizance of the heightened danger to the democratic rights of the 3,000,000 non-citizens in the United States and the Justice Department's use of the McCarran law to infringe upon the rights of all Americans, the Midwest Committee has called a Midwest Bill of Rights Conference to be held in Chicago on March 3 and 4.



JOSEPH WEBER

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Austria Crack-down

MELBOURNE (ALN).—Australia will be placed on a semi-wartime footing, Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies announced here. He accompanied this with an attack on so-called Communist trade unions and warned the people they would have to accept "a sort of semi-wartime economy which involves a great modification of present ideas and the consideration of controls." As evidence of its crack-down to the democratic rights of the 3,000,000 non-citizens in the United States and the Justice Department's use of the McCarran law to infringe upon the rights of all Americans, the Midwest Committee has called a Midwest Bill of Rights Conference to be held in Chicago on March 3 and 4.

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During the intensive four-month fight to defeat the Broyles bills, the entire labor movement, the state's liberal educational, civic, religious organizations and institutions joined in a vigorous program of action.

This year the Legion hopes that the increased war hysteria in the nation will provide a more suitable climate in which to pass its bills.

However, they failed to reckon with the fact that the peace movement has taken broader and more organized form since 1949 and will undoubtedly join in the fight to defeat bills which are basically a part of the war drive.

THE AMERICAN LEGION remained the only organization officially on record in support of the bills. The Legion bloc was able to get the bills passed in committee before the alarm was sounded in the state.

Midway in the fight, the Legion forces unleashed a disgraceful "probe" of the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College which proved disastrous for the Legion.

The Broyles Bills proponents also paraded such discredited professional red-baiters as Benjamin

Gitlow and J. B. Mathews before the legislature in their frantic efforts to stampede the bills to passage.

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It's Tougher for Gamblers-- Musmanno's Not on Bench

By Art Shields

The Gross family of big time numbers' racketeers, that does a gambling business of several millions a year, must have been very unhappy last week.

Two members of the family of six were going on trial—and Judge Michael A. Musmanno was not on the bench.

Musmanno let brother Patsy Gross off with a \$300 fine last summer that didn't hurt him more than a flea bite. But Musmanno couldn't sit in such cases last week. The judge was too busy railroading three peace advocates to prison in the frame-up "sedition" trial. He has been testifying for the state for five weeks as the prosecutor's chief "expert" on "communism," and "peace."

★

MUSMANNO LISTENED sympathetically when Patsy's doctor told him on June 14 that his patient's nerves would suffer too much in prison.

He told Musmanno that Patsy was "suffering from exhaustion psycho-neurosis-somatic severe." He appears, "robust and physically normal," said the doctor's statement. "But his nervous condition is a border line type and confinement would be definitely detrimental and may be serious to this man." (Signed) Geo. J. Sarraf, MD.

And Patsy, who had a record, and had pleaded guilty, didn't go to prison.

The family's big gambling business continued unabated. The family began using brother Tony's \$25,000 home in the ritzy suburb of Mount Lebanon as a headquarters... and this their rich neighbors didn't like.

★

MOUNT LEBANON COPS listened to the rich neighbors and raided the joint on July 10. They found five numbers adding machines that were exhibits in the trial last week. And they got evidence that the Gross' had taken in at least \$116,000 in the last nine days. That's at the rate of four to five millions a year. Some estimates put the Gross take much higher.

District Attorney William G. Rahausen had to get indictments. All six were eventually found guilty but sentencing was delayed pending appeal. Brother Sam Gross will be tried next week.

But Judge Musmanno can't sit in the case. He is too busy helping the big war racketeers against three brave spokesmen of peace.

The three defendants are Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, and former commander of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain; Andy O'Dea, Communist organizer in the steel towns, and James Dolsen, The Worker writer.

★

NELSON is serving as his own counsel. John T. McTernan of Los Angeles, is chief counsel. He was retained by the Civil Rights Congress.

Musmanno admitted in court that he raided Communist headquarters last summer and had the defendants arrested because they urged the withdrawal of American troops from Korea.

His so-called technical evidence, however, consists of the 103-year-old Communist Manifesto and other Marxist literature that he found in the headquarters.

In Musmanno's home community of McKees Rocks, for instance, a grand jury has asked the indictment of Democratic Party officials for protecting the gamblers and the houses of prostitution.

In the neighboring steel city of Homestead a grand jury is questioning disorderly house madames and gamblers, who have been operating with impunity. District Attorney Rahausen has been giving them free play, while he frames Communist leaders.

This is only the beginning of this scandalous story.

Ask Reopening of Case Against Derrick Killers

By John Hudson Jones

The New York Police Department, Mayor Impellitteri, and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan showed complete contempt for New York Negroes when they whitewashed and then honored the police killers of Negro veteran John Derrick.

With calculated anti-Negro arrogance, Police Commissioner Thomas Murphy cited Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakakis for meritorious acts in the line of duty two days after Hogan engineered a "no basis indictment" return in the Grand Jury Feb. 16. The Mayor, as administration leader, had already greased the way for the outrageous white chauvinist acts by refusing to act in the killing himself and ignoring representative citizens who asked that he speak out on the matter.

★

DERRICK WAS SLAIN on Dec. 7, just 24 hours after his discharge from Fort Dix which he was celebrating with an Army buddy Pvt. Oscar Farley and a friend Zack Milline. A large sum of money he carried disappeared after he was slain.

Even before the killers were honored the Communist Party of Harlem had warned that the jury action was "an open license for police killing of Negroes in New York. The lynch cops not only remain free but this whitewash constitutes in effect, instructions to the police force to murder and shoot down Negroes and other citizens without justification."

"It is a direct consequence of

Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 3)

the struck employees would get "nervous" when they see non-union goods reach the market. This argument did not seem to impress the workers, he added, who insisted on a real effort to pull out the working mills.

★

IN LAWRENCE there was a similar dispute between rank and filers and leaders. There a mass picket line estimated by some of well over 2,000 marched before the giant Wood and Ayre Mills of American Woolens, past entrances for trucks manned by AFL teamsters. The picketing continued despite pleas of a TWUA business agent that the teamsters have their contract which they "must not violate" and should be permitted to pass.

The workers are quite obviously militant and are in no mood to just sit things out and leave everything to secret Washington "diplomacy." Textile workers don't have big bank accounts to fall back on. Many will be hardship cases after the first payless week. The cotton workers, who earn lower rates of pay than those in wool, are even less inclined to enter into an endurance contest with the profit-fattened mill owners.

Many of the workers are beginning to see that the strike will be won at the mill gates by a daily show of vigilance and participation by the workers and not in Washington. I don't think the officers of the union will be able to hold it to a stay-at-home level long.



JOHN DERRICK

the war drive of the Truman administration against the colored people everywhere. It is spawned from the mass lynching of the Martinsville Seven and the scheduled execution of Willie McGee. Thus the indictment against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leading Negro fighter for peace and freedom, is a part of this plan of war and terror."

The Party called for "all Communists, all labor, and all progressives and peace loving people . . ." to fight for the indictment of Derrick's killers and an end to cop violence.

★

THE WARNING of the Communists came to pass when Johnny Thomas, a member of the famous Negro dance team "The Rockets," and a woman companion were attacked in front of the Hotel Theresa and a drunken cop shot at two teen-agers in 144 St. last week.

The New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People replied to the Grand Jury whitewash with a slashing letter of particulars charging that Hogan "mis-handled the case from beginning to end seemingly with view to exonerating the policemen involved."

The NAACP demanded that Hogan give the facts to the public as told by the 45 witnesses, many of them eye-witnesses, that appeared before the jury.

The Harlem Civil Rights Congress also demanded that the case be re-opened and issued a call to "all people of Harlem, of whatever political belief or view to unite to stop the killers of Derrick from remaining free, and to prevent further deaths and beatings of innocent Negroes."

Get New Apartments

MOSCOW (AP)—More than 35,000 Soviet railway workers moved into newly built apartments in 1950. Altogether 159 technical schools for vocational training of railwaymen and 97 recreation homes and workers clubs have been opened.

Hullabaloo Over Hoop Graft Hides Really Big 'Fix'

The newspapers had a time this week with the Madison Square Garden basketball fixes involving players of New York's City College and Long Island University. They used their biggest headline type on page one, and ran big pictures of the players—especially the Negro players—lined up in police court. These are the same papers that have no outraged headlines for the real crime against the youth, the destroying of all their hopes for the future by a phony war "emergency," the sickening corruption of big business making super profits out of "defense" contracts, the corruption of New York's police force and political life.

These hypocritical papers which incidentally run the gamblers' point spread in their sport pages as a direct aid to the racketeers, work up all their fury against a few misguided young players who coin millions for the promoters while playing for nothing, and try to get in on a little gravy.

They don't tell their readers how much the big corporations that run "amateur" sports make on the sweat of these athletes. They don't go into the terrible fact that a generation of youth has been told by the nation's leaders that it can have no hope for a decent, normal, peaceful life for the "next 10, 20 or 30 years."

Coach Josh Cody of Temple, commenting sadly on the brilliance of the CCNY team which beat his team in Philadelphia, said something pointed:

"It's no excuse, but the boys are young and impressionable, and

might accept money more easily when they know that so many people higher up in the world accept graft."

THE HYPOCRISY around this affair is sickening. New York's Board of Higher Education sounds off about clean sports and ideals. But rather than pay underpaid teachers in New York's public high schools extra money for extra activities, THEY HAVE ENDED ALL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK. That's how much they really care about the youth and sports.

The New York police department which is tied hand and glove with the big gamblers, where there are "shakeups" every year on the year for crookedness, sees these Negro and white basketball players and hustles them along the corridors to be fingerprinted, mugged and prepared for jail. What a grim joke!

The president of CCNY, Dr. Wright, was very happy about the money the players earned for the school. Yet when the president of LIU, worried about gambling influences, invited him to a meeting to discuss these things, Dr. Wright didn't even bother going. He was too busy persecuting CCNY students who stand for peace, and firing all progressives and Communist teachers, the most honest and incorruptible teachers.

★

NED IRISH, the millionaire who runs the Garden, cleaning up a fortune in gate receipts, radio and television money on the sweat of the unpaid young college boys, is the same guy who refused to rent his arena to the Council on African Affairs because Paul Robeson was listed as a speaker . . . the same promoter who never scheduled one of the fine Negro college teams into the Garden program.

Crawling out of the woodwork are those who never accepted the idea of Negro and white players, of no discrimination in sports. Several of the jimmieow colleges, like North Carolina State, have already hastily said they won't come to New York anymore. The New York tabloids made sure to feature the Negro players involved in great big front page pictures. Anti-semitism is here too, with the press sneering at the Catskill Mountain resorts where some of the players earn extra money, as "undesirable environment."

But the real undesirable environment, the real criminal that should be put behind bars forever, is the corrupting and demoralizing war drive of big business and the administration.

That's the big fix.

Greetings to Comrade BILL FOSTER Beloved Chairman of Our Party on his 70th BIRTHDAY

We wish many more years of service to this stalwart son and leader of the American working class.

COMMUNIST PARTY COMMITTEE OF MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ald. Brody to Sponsor Peace Standby Council

**Gil
GREEN**

**That Last Push Will Really
Shove the Sub Drive Over
The Top in Time for March 3**

ONE MORE WEEK is left in the subscription drive. The drive will definitely come to an end (although the work of building The Worker will not) on March 3 at the Foster Birthday Ball—at which I expect to see all of you.

As we go into the home stretch, nine sections have already gone over the top. These are Hyde Park, Cacchione No. 3, Cacchione No. 1, Ninth South, Haymarket, Gary, South Side, 12th Congressional and Parsons.

Cacchione No. 3 is definitely nosing Hyde Park out of first place, having already reached 150 percent of its goal. Gary and Haymarket are tied for first place among the industrial sections. Thus at this point, it looks as if these are the four sections that will have the honor of sending delegates to meet with Comrade Foster in New York.

The Craft section took a leap forward this week and now has approximately 50 percent of its objective fulfilled. South Chicago which stepped forward last week has slowed down again this one. Emergency measures will have to be taken in both of these sections to go-over the top by March 3.

The two worst sections are Packing and Lieber. Were it not for these two, and a couple of others which are only a trifle better, the state would have completed its goal long before this. What is the leadership of Packing and Lieber going to do about this disgraceful showing?

By the way, the new Foster book, "Outline Political History of the Americas," is now off the press. Remember, this book is being given free to every one who gets ten subscriptions for The Worker. Also, we now have a beautiful large photograph of William Z. Foster, especially made for framing and personally autographed by him, which will be given to every person who has gotten three subscriptions for The Worker. All these prizes will be awarded at the Foster Birthday Ball, so let's all be there and celebrate!



GREEN

Foster Showed the Road Ahead for Chicago 'Rails'

By Art Haendle

While joining in the nationwide celebration of Comrade William Z. Foster's 70th birthday, we in the Chicago area have a special appreciation of his contributions to the working-class—specifically with regard to the rail, steel and packing industries.

Foster's contributions to the struggles of rail workers against a combination of the railroad companies, government boards and, in a majority of cases, the sell-out policies of their own leadership, have been notable.

He knew and influenced many in the leadership of the so-called 1920 "Outlaw" switchmen's strike, that got its leadership from the Chicago Yardmen's Association, and in many respects set the pattern for the recent tie-up of the roads.

THE FACT that the recent switchmen's "sick" strike started and was most effective here, in the world's biggest rail center, had not only had national but international significance. It showed that American imperialism's drive for world domination was meeting major resistance—even from the sections of the American working-class that are sometimes referred to as conservative.

In the 1922 nation-wide strike of railroad shopmen, Foster, though no longer in the industry, spoke to many meetings of the strikers in Chicago and elsewhere in the effort to hold the line against strikebreaking injunctions and the sell-out tactics of Grand Lodge officers.

It was also in 1922, in line with

the Foster program for industrial unionism, that 400 delegates met in Chicago, in an attempt to bring about amalgamation of the rail unions. In 1926, Foster and the Communist Party spoke out sharply against the Watson-Parker Act when all other sections of labor leadership were hailing it as the last word in progressive legislation. This act was the pattern for the present Railway Labor Act and many sections of the Taft-Hartley law.

THE LEADERSHIP given by Foster to Communists and other progressives on the roads, and the fight they have made in their unions have helped keep rail labor from being completely company-unionized. Foster has constantly urged the rank and file rail workers to fight for control of their unions, to move toward industrial unionism to cleanse them of their Jim Crow constitutional clauses and practices and to form closer ties with the rest of organized labor for united economic and political action.

His concern for rail labor will bear fruit in the days to come and we can be certain that the "rails" in his old Chicago stamping grounds will be in the forefront of the struggles.

The national rail tie-up has been followed by stoppages of midwest packinghouse, farm equipment and steel workers, which bears witness to the rising resentment of these workers against the wage, price, speedup and tax pressures of the war drive.

THE SLOGANS around which

CHICAGO.—Alderman H. L. Brody of the 39th Ward has pledged to introduce a resolution in the City Council, urging Congress to take "immediate effective steps to terminate the present hostilities in Korea."

Brody's announcement drew high praise from the 39th Ward Progressive Party and led to the withdrawal of Max R. Naiman, Progressive candidate, from the aldermanic race.

"My withdrawal and the support we give to Alderman Brody," Naiman said, "gives us the greatest opportunity under present conditions to raise and advance the main issue of the people—peace. Alderman Brody has in the past given support to other important planks in our platform. He pledges to do so in the future."

ALDERMAN BRODY's statement follows:

"I firmly believe that there is basis upon which the nations of the world can live at peace."

"In my common yearning with my constituents for peace, I shall introduce in the City Council, for passage, an order memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to take immediate effective steps to terminate hostilities in Korea; to get our troops and all other troops out of Korea and returned to their families."

"In doing this I hope to lend my influence to the peace loving people of the world to prevent a third World War and mass atomic destruction. I desire that the widest publicity be given to this call for another try for peace so that all other like-minded persons may join me in this effort in the same manner."



MRS. GERALDINE LIGHTFOOT

Mrs. Lightfoot Asks Write-In

CHICAGO.—Continuing last minute efforts to get on the ballot, Mrs. Geraldine Lightfoot this appeal to the citizens of the 24th Ward for a write-in vote, if necessary.

Mrs. Lightfoot, independent aldermanic candidate, was arbitrarily ruled off the ballot by the machine-controlled Board of Election Commissioner, leaving Democratic aid. Louis London unopposed.

In a mailing to the voters of the ward, Mrs. Lightfoot urged that they vote for peace by writing her name in on the ballot.

FIGHT AGAINST PAY FREEZE

(Continued from Page 1) trict One of the UPWA, got a warm response when he spoke at the Labor Unity Committee meeting and also at a three-district conference of 250 leaders of the UE here last Saturday.

The conference lashed the 10 percent formula adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board, pointing out that this would cut 90 percent of the UE members off from a wage increase of any kind and destroy collective bargaining in the industry.

The conference went on record in full support of the packinghouse workers and pledged to "make their fight our fight."

MARCH called on the UE to "tie your battle with ours, and be prepared to help us when we hit the picket line."

"In the labor movement today, there are those who fight and those who merely squawk and surrender," said March. "We are prepared to take the fighting course, even though it may be

Thanks, Friend

We want to express our appreciation to the anonymous worker who sent us a \$10 bill clipped to an editorial from some commercial newspaper crowning over the "imminent collapse" of The Worker.

This little token was an excellent illustration of why The Worker will be going long after that commercial red-baiting sheet is gone and justifiably forgotten. We are sure no worker ever sent them a \$10 bill.

Robeson to Get Peace Scroll Here

CHICAGO.—America's world-famed fighter for peace, Paul Robeson, will be awarded the South Side Negro Labor Council Peace Scroll at a rally here Sunday, Feb. 25.

Robeson will be the featured speaker at the steward's rally to be held at Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash.

Along with Robeson, Hillard Ellis, UAW Local 453 organizer, Harold Ward, farm equipment Local 108, Charles Proctor, Packinghouse Local 28 and Jack Burch, president United Electrical Workers Local 1119, will speak. The rally, beginning at 10 a.m., will hit at major problems facing Negro trade unionists, including housing, FEPC and employment of Negro women.

Robeson will also appear Saturday, Feb. 24 at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41 and South Park to present a full evening concert. Guest artists from the Chicago area will appear with Robeson on the program. Tickets are priced at \$1.80, \$1.20 and 60c.

Art Haendle is a former Chicago railroad worker and co-workers with William Z. Foster.

rough and we may suffer a few casualties along the way.

"In this period, we've got to use the strike weapon boldly and courageously and we in packing have made our decision—no raise, no work."

HE WARNED the UE leaders that "the readiness of the membership to fight is something you'd better not underestimate."

The delegates backed up the packinghouse workers in their intention to launch a nationwide strike of the meat industry in support of a fight for a wage increase which has now been blocked by government action.

Resolutions passed at the conclusion of the parley demanded that the Truman Administration act for peace through mediation among nations and lashed at the government's course as a "boom in employment and a depression in wages."

THE PARLEY also heightened the union's demand for an FEPC executive order to be issued by Truman.

UE Director of Organization James J. Matles pointed out that labor representation on government war agencies "has as its purpose the shackling of labor."

He said: "The issue today is not whether wages will be frozen at eight, 10 or 12 percent, but whether they will be frozen at all."

THE executive board of the Armour local in Chicago this week called on the parent CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union to call an immediate strike in the meat packing industry.

UPWA President Ralph Helstein demanded that the government "de-control wages at once."

Plan Peace Delegation

(Continued from Page 1) to be chosen. Packinghouse locals this week named 10 delegates. Three delegates were chosen by the UE Tractor Works local. There will be two delegates from the union at National Malleable, where a collection was taken in the shop to finance the trip.

The Garment Trade Peace Committee will send a delegate and is planning its own meeting to bear a report.

ALSO active in securing delegates is the Congress of American Women. The Polish-American Peace Committee was re-

ported sending nine delegates. The progressive Lithuanian groups here will send representatives. Vilnius, the progressive Lithuanian daily, has been carrying on a peace ballot campaign and the delegation will carry the results to Washington.

Some 40 youth delegates were also expected. One of the largest contingents will represent church organizations.

The temporary offices of the American Peace Crusade at 179 W. Washington, Room 905, this week announced arrangements for transporting delegates by car, bus and plane.

400 Young Ford Workers Write: PEACE AND JOBS ARE MAIN ISSUE IN THE ELECTION

DEARBORN.—Back "Jobs for Peace" was the demand of 400 veterans and young workers at the Ford Rouge plant to all candidates for union offices in a signed leaflet issued to the plant's 65,000 workers.

The leaflets got a warm response from the thousands of workers who are being stormed with tons of election material by candidates running for local and building offices.

There are three slates running at Ford.

The one ticket which backs the vets and youth demands for jobs and peace is that of Joe Hogan, candidate for president against incumbent Carl Stellato. Running with Hogan are: Pat Rice, incumbent vice president, seeking reelection; Carl Turner, well-known Negro Ford worker, running for recording secretary; Virgil Lacey, financial secretary; Andy Dewar, sergeant-at-arms; Hum Orsette, for guide and Clarence Saunders, Negro leader of Press Steel Building, running for three-year trustee.

Former local president Tommy Thompson is also a candidate.

*

THE APPEAL of the vets and young Ford workers says in part: "We young workers, having the least seniority will be the hardest hit by the layoffs, face a future in far-off Korean foxholes. Those of us who are veterans know what war is like. We want peace and jobs. Carl Stellato's plan of drafting all young workers and vets and 4Fs for military service is not our idea of a 'solution' to layoffs."

"Likewise Stellato's campaign to force the Ford Motor Co. to stop auto production for immediate conversion to war production is not the answer to layoffs. There is no job security in changing over to war production. Workers are laid off during the change-over period, estimated to take at least 6 to 8 months. War materials just can't be stored—they must be used. This calls for either all-out war or layoffs. We say PEACE is possible, we do not agree with Carl Stellato that only the suicide road of war is open to us."

*

THE LEAFLET PROPOSED: Demand immediate cease-fire order and withdrawal of all foreign troops in Korea; mediation; continuous meetings of the Big Five (U. S., Britain, Soviet Union, France, Peoples Republic of China) to settle all questions through peaceful means.

The leaflet also demanded immediate removal of all credit and metal restrictions which cause layoffs; 10 percent cutback in production standards to reduce speedup; immediate lowering of pension age with voluntary retirement; fight for 30-hour week with 40 hours pay; the union not to permit transfer of jobs from Rouge which cause layoffs; elimination of all discrimination against Negro workers in hiring and upgrading; for a wage increase, reduction in taxes, roll back prices to pre-Korean level and strict price control.

Negro Heads Progressive Slate For April 2 Elections Here

DETROIT.—For the first time in Michigan a Negro has been chosen to run for State Supreme Court in Michigan. He is C. Lebron Simmons, noted Negro attorney. He has been nominated by the Progressive Party and will run together with Mort Eden, labor attorney who two years ago polled over 100,000 votes for the State Supreme Court. The election will be April 2. It is a non-partisan election to the extent that no party labels appear after the candidates names.

The Progressive Party selected Dr. Verne Piazza to run on their state ticket, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; Robert Travis, farmer, and Jesus Gonzales for State Board of Agriculture; Richard Fox of Lansing, World War II veteran, for State Board of Regents at University of Michigan; Ruth St. Aubin, mother of two children for State Board of Education, and Dr. Louis J. Cleage, well-known Negro physician. This is the first time a Negro has ever been nominated to run for the Board of Regents.

A special point will be made by the candidate for Supt. of Public Instruction, Dr. Verne Piazza, that the schools will not be made

mass campaign to prevent the

a war instrument, that instead of half-days the children will get full days at schools and sufficient schools will be built.

Main point of Attorney Simmons' and Eden's campaign program for State Supreme Court will be to change the court's character from one of pro-employer to that of rendering decisions that favor the working people.

The Progressives' main campaign plank is the fight for peace centering around withdrawal of American troops from Korea and admission of the People's Republic of China to the UN; campaign for the widest vote on the Peace Poll, participate and aid in getting 100 delegates to the Peace Pilgrimage to Washington, March 1.

Resolutions at the State nominating convention held last Sunday covered opposition to rearming of Western Germany; roll back prices; no wage freeze; rescind the ever growing burden of taxes on the working people, poor farmers and white collar and professional people; increase taxes instead on the profit swollen corporations.

A special resolution on civil rights, centered around backing a

Sub Drive at 1/3 Mark; Seek Wind-Up This Sunday

DETROIT.—Some 60 hard-working sub-getters for The Michigan Worker turned out last Sunday to visit readers whose subs are expiring and brought back 40 renewal subscriptions. Three hundred and ten subs have been obtained in the 1,000 goal, with subs coming in each day to The Worker office at 2419 Grand River, Detroit.

This coming Sunday, 100 sub-getters are expected to mobilize at the Jewish Cultural Center, at 10 a.m., where breakfast will be served and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, outstanding woman Communist leader and columnist for The Worker, will address the sub-getters before they go out visiting.

Of the more than 100 people visited last Sunday, practically all who were home renewed their subscriptions. Some asked the solicitors to return during the week. Thus every day till the end of the drive is "Sub Day" for the hard-working sub-getters brigades.

electrocution of Willie McGee set up a membership drive for 1951 for March 20. Rising police terror setting a goal of several hundred new members to be gotten during the election campaign as a starter.

Keynote speeches on peace and civil rights were made by Dorothy Knight, leading Negro UAW leader, and Ernest Goodman, prominent attorney.

Signers of the petitions to the Mayor and Council urged that each Friday "all church bells ring for one minute, that all business cease, that all traffic halt and all people in their homes, on the streets, and at work, pause, and sincerely and humbly pray for peace for the entire world."

Radio, television, newspapers, labor unions, business associations and the various religious, civic and social organizations are invited to promote this "simultaneous prayer for peace."

The Council approved and the Mayor okayed the proposition and action is expected to commence this coming week.

Meanwhile Michiganders were participating in another form of peace activity. A goal of 100 delegates was being sought to participate in the peace pilgrimage to Washington on March 1.

One of the national sponsors of the pilgrimage is Rev. Charles A. Hill, nationally known Negro leader of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit.

Delegates are being sought from unions, social, fraternal groups, the many women's peace groups in the city and state.

For information on transportation to Washington, or copies of the call to the pilgrimage sponsors asked interested persons to call TU 3-1857 or TY 6-6313.

Celebrate at BILL FOSTER'S Birthday Ball

2705 JOY ROAD

Guest of Honor: ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

DANCING

REFRESHMENTS

Saturday, February 24 - 9 P. M.

Adm. \$1 incl. tax

Auspices:
Trade Union Comm.
WM. MCKIE,
Chairman
CHRIS ALSTON,
Secretary



'HE WANTS TO KNOW IF HE'LL GET HIS GAS CHAMBER BACK?'

—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

Capital Peace Crusade Is Set for March 15

By Joseph North

The date of the Peace Pilgrimage to Washington has been changed from March 1 to March 15 because of the rising insistence from big centers nationally that new circles of the peace movement are eager to go but need more time. The American Peace Crusade declared, in announcing the shift: "With enthusiasm high, emphasis by local groups on enlisting grassroots delegates never before organized was a basic factor in the decision to shift dates."

Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Jersey and New York leaders showed their determination to mobilize a broad section of delegates who could exert real influence in Washington, the Crusade offices declared. "Some of them felt they will now be in a position to mobilize in excess of the goals set."

The changed date will also make possible the participation of important national figures. The Initiating Committee of the peace crusade declared: "It was felt we are just beginning to reach the

new grassroots forces for peace in the trade unions, churches, the Negro community, the wives and mothers of draftees and soldiers, the youth, "and a little more time is necessary."

POSTMARKS on letters which pledge that the writers will join the Peace Pilgrimage read like an atlas of the United States. Not only the big industrial cities, but scores of towns like Waco, Tex., Lesterville, S. D., Shelton, Wash., Ferrysburg, O., Cumberland, Wis., are responding by the hundreds.

They ask for thousands more of the Peace Poll ballots to get signatures which the marchers will bring to Washington, the American Peace Crusade office announced.

The letters come not only from individuals, many of them unaffiliated, but from organizations like the Washington Pension Union, the East Bay Peace Committee, of Oakland, Calif., the ALP of various New York localities, the World Peace Circle of Hollywood, congregations like the First Methodist Church of Osage, Iowa, Farmers Union groups, and from trade-unionists throughout the land.

Letters like this, from Waco, Tex., are typical: "I live one mile out of town. I have seven children, all are firm believers in peace. All want 'Dictator' Truman to get our troops out of Korea."

THEY ENCLOSE NAMES of neighbors, friends, co-workers, officers of community organizations urging that they be sent word of the Peace Pilgrimage and the Peace Poll.

This letter asks the simple question: "Are you for bringing our troops back from Korea and for making a peace with China?" It has two squares in which to make your mark: Yes or No. They arrive, signed by thousands.

The offices of the American Peace Crusade are working overtime and all appearances promise that the quota will be fulfilled of 1,500 from New York alone. This is the figure set by the New York section of the peace group at the Hotel Brevoort meeting.

Many letters ask for further information and on action and transportation to Washington. A surprisingly large number comes from Illinois. Typical is that from the Rev. Jack Middaugh, of the Halstead Street Institutional Church who wrote: "We will support the Peace Pilgrimage. We have exhausted all possibilities to raise money for this great purpose."

THE WRITERS refuse to be

Cops' Records Bare Frameup Of Trenton Six

By Abner B. Berry

TRENTON, N. J.—The outline of a police and prosecution death-sentence frameup of six Negroes three years ago began to emerge as "Trenton Six" defense council got their first peek at the cop's books.

The records brought into court in answer to a defense subpoena, together with police brass' testimony revealed.

• That Chief of Police William Dooling, as early as April, 1948, two months after the alleged murder of 73-year-old Willim Horner and before the six Negroes were tried in connection with it, that "some of the defendants" were innocent.

• Police records, customarily and legally assumed to be public property, were impounded by the prosecutor to prevent defense preparing properly.

• That photo negatives presented as "evidence" by the prosecution in the original trial in the summer of 1948 were "cropped" and tampered with to fit the frame-up charges.

But even though police had to bring to court all of their records covering the Horner case investigation, Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley allowed defense inspection of only two of some 16 sets of documents. Assistant Prosecutor Frank H. Lawton, one of the architects of the original framed "solution" of the Horner case, fought bitterly for his right to keep

from defense any police material which might prove the innocence of the six men. Judge Smalley, carefully ruling to avoid "reversible error," has used his discretionary powers repeatedly to rule in favor of the prosecution.

Attorneys for the defense are Arthur Garfield Hays, George Pelletieri, J. Mercer Burrell, Raymond Pace Alexander, Frank Karzenbach and Clifford R. Moore.

The defendants are Collis English and Ralph Cooper, 26; John McKenzie and James Thorpe, 27; Horace Wilson, 40, and McKinley Forrest, 38. Their trial which ended on Aug. 6, 1948, resulted in death sentences for all of them. The State Supreme Court reversed the decision on a writ of error in 1949.

Their second trial was in its second day on Feb. 6 last, when Mercer County prosecutor Mario H. Volpe had to be hospitalized for an emergency appendectomy.

Judge Smalley declared it a mistrial. The present hearing is based on answers to a defense subpoena issued in an effort to obtain police records heretofore denied them. The third "Trenton Six" trial is scheduled to begin Mercer County Court on March 5.

Greetings to Wm. Z. Foster

William Z. Foster received greetings from all over the world on the occasion of his 70th birthday. These will be published in the Daily Worker as will be reminiscences of him from his co-workers.

Scanning the News

Form Group to Fight Police State Bill

The formation of the Committee to Aid Constitutional Challenge of the McCarran Act, was announced. Officers of the committee, which said its function will be to help finance legal challenge of the police-state law, issued an appeal for funds. Clemens J. France, former Rhode Island Director of Social Welfare, is chairman; Jeremiah C. Ingersoll, former publisher of Salute Magazine, is treasurer. Earlier, former Rep. Vito Marcantonio and other attorneys for the Communist Party, asked a three-man federal court in Washington for an injunction to bar a Subversive Activities Control Board hearing on the Justice Department demand that the Communist Party register under the law. Counsel asserted that the courts must first rule on the constitutionality of the law and the legality of the SACB itself.

Trainmen Fined for Tieup

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was fined \$75,000, after pleading guilty to contempt charges of defying a federal court order against the switchmen's "sick" strike. The Justice Department launched a drive to jail 17 victims of the Un-Americans, with the prosecution of Julius Emspak, UE secretary-treasurer, on "contempt" charges.

Pennsylvania Railroad was indicted on 84 counts of manslaughter by a Middlesex County grand jury as a result of the Woodbridge wreck. . . . The American Labor Party blasted a proposed fare hike on the Pennsy subsidiary, Long Island RR. . . .

The Convention People's Party, which won 90 percent of the popular vote in the first general election in the British Gold Coast colony last week, demanded all cabinet posts. . . .

TV performer Marian Carter and the Mutual Network apologized for an anti-Negro expression on the Starlight Theater program, after an avalanche of audience protests. . . .

Waterfront Screening Hit

Irving Feiner began serving the remaining 25 days of a 30-day sentence in Syracuse. The jail term for making an address in behalf of Negro rights at a 1949 street rally was recently upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. . . .

The New York State Board of Regents bowed to Catholic hierarchy pressure and banned the Italian film *The Miracle* as "sacrilegious." The Catholic Knights of Columbus forced the banning of the prize-winning film *Bicycle Thief*, by threatening a Queens theater. . . .

The Baptist Ministerial Union of San Francisco charged in a message to Truman that "screening" of waterfront workers is an attack on Negro seamen. . . . American and British authorities in West Germany have reorganized units of the former German Navy for use in "aggressive war," the Soviet Union charged. . . .

J. B. Figgins, general secretary of the 460,000-strong National Union of Railwaymen in Britain, denounced the rearming of Europe as a move "for the purpose of waging an aggressive war by American imperialism against the forces of peace and welfare." He said: "All this propaganda" that Russia is going to attack West Europe is "nothing but a barefaced shameless falsehood."

Rail Profits Soar

A hand-picked jury, including five cops drawing government pensions, found Puerto Rican Nationalist leader Albizu Campos guilty of attempted murder during the popular resistance to repression three months ago.

The nation's major railroads showed a net operating income of \$1,039,834,971 for 1950, an increase of one-third over the previous year. Deaths in rail accidents for the same period climbed from 26 to 173. . . .

People's China and the Soviet Union exchanged greetings on the first anniversary of their friendship pact. Premier Stalin wired Chairman Mao Tse-tung that the treaty will continue to serve the cause of "strengthening of world peace."

The Dewey dictatorship bill, somewhat revised and restricted because of public press, but still dangerous to civil liberties, was introduced into the New York State Legislature.



Reindeer meat, at the sky-high price of four shillings a pound, goes on sale in London. Rations permit only six ounces of other meats a week to each person.

bamboozled by Secretary of State

Dean Acheson whose response to

the forthcoming crusade was the

usual, heavy-handed attempt to

smeat it. He expressed "shock"

that 2,000,000 Americans signed

the World Peace Appeal to ban

the A-bomb and said that the

Peace Crusade "added" two new

points: a demand that UN forces

be withdrawn from Korea and

that Red China be admitted to

the UN.

The struggle for peace takes

many varied forms in Philadelphia,

for example, a group has been

formed called "Citizens Against

Re-Arming Germany." They urge

the formation of committees

among neighbors, shopmates, fel-

low-members in their organiza-

tions, unions, synagogues and

churches to send resolutions, wire-

and letters to congressmen, and to

organize protest rallies.

It's Tougher for Gamblers-- Musmanno's Not on Bench

By Art Shields

The Gross family of big time numbers' racketeers, that does a gambling business of several millions a year, must have been very unhappy last week.

Two members of the family of six were going on trial—and Judge Michael A. Musmanno was not on the bench.

Musmanno let brother Patsy Gross off with a \$300 fine last summer that didn't hurt him more than a flea bite. But Musmanno couldn't sit in such cases last week. The judge was too busy railroading three peace advocates to prison in the frame-up "sedition" trial. He has been testifying for the state for five weeks as the prosecutor's chief "expert" on "communism," and "peace."

MUSMANNO LISTENED sympathetically when Patsy's doctor told him on June 14 that his patient's nerves would suffer too much in prison.

He told Musmanno that Patsy was "suffering from exhaustion psycho-neurosis-somatic severe." He appears, "robust and physically normal," said the doctor's statement: "But his nervous condition is a border line type and confinement would be definitely detrimental and may be serious to this man." (Signed) Geo. J. Sarraf, MD.

And Patsy, who had a record, and had pleaded guilty, didn't go to prison.

The family's big gambling business continued unabated. The family began using brother Tony's \$25,000 home in the ritzy suburb of Mount Lebanon as a headquarters. . . . and this their rich neighbors didn't like.

MOUNT LEBANON COPS listened to the rich neighbors and raided the joint on July 10. They found five numbers' adding machines that were exhibits in the trial last week. And they got evidence that the Gross' had taken in at least \$116,000 in the last nine days. That's at the rate of four to five millions a year. Some estimates put the Gross take much higher.

District Attorney William G. Rahausen had to get indictments. All six were eventually found guilty but sentencing was delayed pending appeal. Brother Sam Gross will be tried next week.

But Judge Musmanno can't sit in the case. He is too busy helping the big war racketeers against three brave spokesmen of peace.

The three defendants are Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, and former commander of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain; Andy Ord, Communist organizer in the steel towns; and James Dolsen, The Worker writer.

NELSON is serving as his own counsel. John T. McTernan of Los Angeles, is chief counsel. He was retained by the Civil Rights Congress.

Musmanno admitted in court that he raided Communist headquarters last summer and had the defendants arrested because they urged the withdrawal of American troops from Korea.

His so-called technical evidence, however, consists of the 103-year-old Communist Manifesto and other Marxist literature that he found in the headquarters.

In Musmanno's home community of McKees Rocks, for instance, a grand jury has asked the indictment of Democratic Party officials for protecting the gamblers and the houses of prostitution.

In the neighboring steel city of Homestead a grand jury is questioning disorderly house madames and gamblers, who have been operating with impunity. District Attorney Rahausen has been giving them free play, while he fines Communist leaders.

This is only the beginning of his scandalous story.

Ask Reopening of Case Against Derrick Killers

By John Hudson Jones

The New York Police Department, Mayor Impellitteri, and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan showed complete contempt for New York Negroes when they whitewashed and then honored the police killers of Negro veteran John Derrick.

With calculated anti-Negro arrogance, Police Commissioner Thomas Murphy cited Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakakis for meritorious acts in the line of duty two days after Hogan engineered a "no basis indictment" return in the Grand Jury Feb. 16. The Mayor, as administration leader, had already greased the way for the outrageous white chauvinist acts by refusing to act in the killing himself and ignoring representative citizens who asked that he speak out on the matter.

DERRICK WAS SLAIN on Dec. 7, just 24 hours after his discharge from Fort Dix which he was celebrating with an Army buddy Pvt. Oscar Farley and a friend Zack Milline. A large sum of money he carried disappeared after he was slain.

Even before the killers were honored the Communist Party of Harlem had warned that the jury action was "an open license for police killing of Negroes in New York. The lynch cops not only remain free but this whitewash constitutes in effect, instructions to the police force to murder and shoot down Negroes and other citizens without justification."

"It is a direct consequence of

Textile Strike

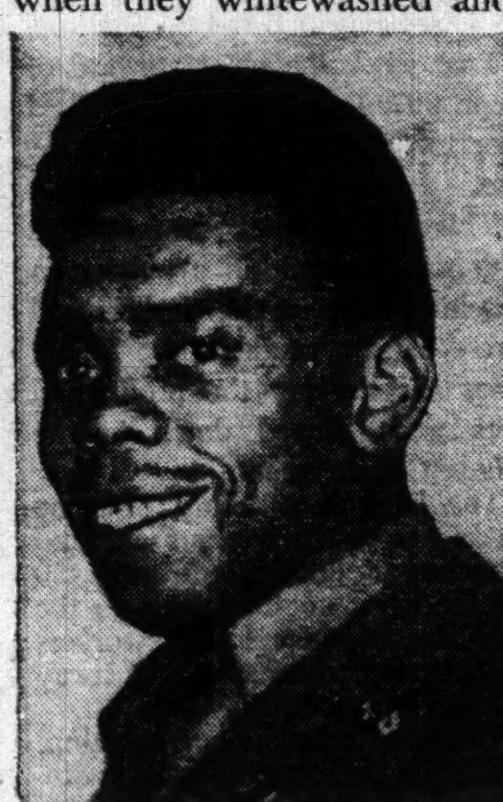
(Continued from Page 3)

the struck employees would get "nervous" when they see non-union goods reach the market. This argument did not seem to impress the workers, he added, who insisted on a real effort to pull out the working mills.

IN LAWRENCE there was a similar dispute between rank and filers and leaders. There a mass picket line estimated by some of well over 2,000 marched before the giant Wood and Ayre Mills of American Woolens, past entrances for trucks manned by AFL teamsters. The picketing continued despite pleas of a TWUA business agent that the teamsters have their contract which they "must not violate" and should be permitted to pass.

The workers are quite obviously militant and are in no mood to just sit things out and leave everything to secret Washington "diplomacy." Textile workers don't have big bank accounts to fall back on. Many will be hardship cases after the first payless week. The cotton workers, who earn lower rates of pay than those in wool, are even less inclined to enter into an endurance contest with the profit-fattened mill owners.

Many of the workers are beginning to see that the strike will be won at the mill gates by a daily show of vigilance and participation by the workers and not in Washington. I don't think the officers of the union will be able to hold it to a stay-at-home level long.



JOHN DERRICK

the war drive of the Truman administration against the colored people everywhere. It is spawned from the mass lynching of the Martinsville Seven and the scheduled execution of Willie McGee. Thus the indictment against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leading Negro fighter for peace and freedom, is a part of this plan of war and terror."

The Party called for "all Communists, all labor, and all progressives and peace loving people . . ." to fight for the indictment of Derrick's killers and an end to cop violence.

THE WARNING of the Communists came to pass when Johnny Thomas, a member of the famous Negro dance team "The Rockets," and a woman companion were attacked in front of the Hotel Theresa and a drunken cop shot at two teen-agers in 144 St. last week.

The New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People replied to the Grand Jury whitewash with a slashing letter of particulars charging that Hogan "mis-handled the case from beginning to end seemingly with a view to exonerating the policemen involved."

The NAACP demanded that Hogan give the facts to the public as told by the 45 witnesses, many of them eye-witnesses, that appeared before the jury.

The Harlem Civil Rights Congress also demanded that the case be re-opened and issued a call to "all people of Harlem, of whatever political belief or view to unite to stop the killers of Derrick from remaining free, and to prevent further deaths and beatings of innocent Negroes."

Get New Apartments

MOSCOW (ALN)—More than 35,000 Soviet railway workers moved into newly built apartments in 1950. Altogether 152 technical schools for vocational training of railwaymen and 97 recreation homes and workers clubs have been opened.

Hullabaloo Over Hoop Graft Hides Really Big 'Fix'

The newspapers had a time this week with the Madison Square Garden basketball fixes involving players of New York's City College and Long Island University. They used their biggest headline type on page one, and ran big pictures of the players—especially the Negro players—lined up in police court. These are the same papers that have no outraged headlines for the real crime against the youth, the destroying of all their hopes for the future by a phony war "emergency," the sickening corruption of big business making super profits out of "defense" contracts, the corruption of New York's police force and political life.

These hypocritical papers which incidentally run the gamblers' point spread in their sport pages as a direct aid to the racketeers, work up all their fury against a few misguided young players who coin millions for the promoters while playing for nothing, and try to get in on a little gravy.

They don't tell their readers how much the big corporations that run "amateur" sports make on the sweat of these athletes. They don't go into the terrible fact that a generation of youth has been told by the nation's leaders that it can have no hope for a decent, normal, peaceful life for the "next 10, 20 or 30 years."

Coach Josh Cody of Temple, commenting sadly on the brilliance of the CCNY team which beat his team in Philadelphia, said something pointed:

"It's no excuse, but the boys are young and impressionable, and

might accept money more easily when they know that so many people higher up in the world accept graft."

THE HYPOCRISY around this affair is sickening. New York's Board of Higher Education sounds off about clean sports and ideals. But rather than pay underpaid teachers in New York's public high schools extra money for extra activities, THEY HAVE ENDED ALL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK. That's how much they really care about the youth and sports.

The New York police department which is tied hand and glove with the big gamblers, where there are "shakes" every year on the year for crookedness, seizes these Negro and white basketball players and hustles them along the corridors to be fingerprinted, mugged and prepared for jail. What a grim joke!

The president of CCNY, Dr. Wright, was very happy about the money the players earned for the school. Yet when the president of LIU, worried about gambling influences, invited him to a meeting to discuss these things, Dr. Wright didn't even bother going. He was too busy persecuting CCNY students who stand for peace, and firing all progressives and Communist teachers, the most honest and incorruptible teachers.

NED IRISH, the millionaire who runs the Garden, cleaning up a fortune in gate receipts, radio and television money on the sweat of the unpaid young college boys, is the same guy who refused to rent his arena to the Council on African Affairs because Paul Robeson was listed as a speaker . . . the same promoter who never scheduled one of the fine Negro college teams into the Garden program.

Crawling out of the woodwork are those who never accepted the idea of Negro and white players, of no discrimination in sports. Several of the jimmie colleges, like North Carolina State, have already hastily said they won't come to New York anymore. The New York tabloids made sure to feature the Negro players involved in great big front page pictures. Anti-semitism is here too, with the press sneering at the Catskill Mountain resorts where some of the players earn extra money, as "undesirable environment."

But the real undesirable environment, the real criminal that should be put behind bars forever, is the corrupting and demoralizing war drive of big business and the administration.

That's the big fix.

Greetings to

Comrade BILL FOSTER
Beloved Chairman of Our Party
on his
70th BIRTHDAY

We wish many more years of service to this stalwart son and leader of the American working class.

COMMUNIST PARTY
COMMITTEE OF
MARYLAND AND
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Protest Attack On Dr. DuBois

DETROIT.—The people of Detroit were shocked and angered at the indictment of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, author and historian, for his part in the fight for peace.

Here are two typical statements from Detroit leaders:

Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, Pastor of the Central Methodist Church:

"I'm astonished at the report that a man who has demonstrated his loyalty to this country in so many unmistakeable ways should be subjected to such indignity."

Roberta Barrows, leading member of the Calvary Baptist Church, and one of the best known Negro churchwomen here:

"It certainly is an outrageous thing and the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of. If people are going to be indicted for being for peace it means all of our rights are in danger."

Dr. DuBois was indicted along with four other officers of the Peace Information Center, for "failure to register as foreign agents."

Fight Midland Steel Lockout

DETROIT.—Twenty-two hundred Midland Steel workers, members of the CIO Auto Workers Union, have been locked out a number of times by the company in the past two weeks because they refuse to accept a company proposal for arbitration of shop issues.

Negotiations for a five-year contract with an escalator clause and the four-cent-an-hour annual improvement factor are going on. The company declares it will grant the five-year agreement (the union now has a three-year contract) if the union will agree to arbitrate on issues.

The workers are vigorously resisting this, based on many bitter betrayals by this company. The plant works on piecework and what the company is conniving for is to get the piecework rates put to arbitration thus taking it away from the channels of collective bargaining.

The company met the workers' opposition with lockouts. They sought to get the workers to speed up by demanding more pieces per

hour. When the workers refused, company attacks began.

It even went so far that last Thursday (Feb. 15) vice-president Cunningham gave orders that workers were not to receive their paychecks on schedule.

A mass parade of workers through the plant descended on his office. He barricaded himself in and called the police riot squad to the plant.

After the demonstration had shut down the entire afternoon shift, Cunningham finally ordered issuance of the workers' checks.

Peace Dominates Wayne U. Parley

DETROIT.—At a Wayne University meeting sponsored by the Committee on International Understanding, the overwhelming desire of the students was for peace. The question being discussed was rearmament of Western Germany.

The group voted unanimously for Big Five meetings which would include the People's Republic of China. On the question of rearmament of Europe and especially of Western Germany they split. Six people were opposed to any re-

Briggs Still Tries To Bust Up Union

DETROIT.—The Briggs Mfg. Co., which the Senate Crime Commission recently revealed used gangsters and their relatives to break strikes, has renewed its attacks against the union at the Connors plant. Some weeks ago the workers refused for an entire week to go along with increased boosts in production. Wholesale firings took place and workers were locked out. A settlement was finally made with the company agreeing to discuss productivity standards with the union.

Now the company has flooded the plant with time study men and every department got an increase in production standards. The Trim Department, center of the fight against speedup several weeks ago, was again made the target for jobs being boosted on the line.

Last week the chief steward of Dept. 397, Ralph Bathanti, walked over to the switch and halted the line.

This was done before officials who stand around like policemen watching to see if the workers will give extra production. Three times in one day the production lines were slowed down in the Briggs Connor plant.

The hard-won victory of some weeks ago when workers checked increased production and some 20 got fired but got back due to the solidarity of their fellow workers is not going to be siphoned away by buckling now, they say.

The old technique of speedup, that of increasing production without adding additional manpower is being used again at Connors plant.

The workers meet the situation by walking over to the button that stops the line and pressing it when they consider they have reached the production, not the raised rate the company arbitrarily sets.

armament at all. Three were in favor of rearmament of Germany and three were in favor of rearming Europe but excluding Western Germany.

One student said, "If you rearm Germany, who do you rearm but the Nazis?"

A young Negro woman whose husband is in Korea said: "All I want is peace and security for my two children." She felt that the State Department is plunging us into a needless war.



Factory Management and Maintenance (a McGraw-Hill publication) January, 1951 writes: "Wage controllers will agree to tie wages to living costs. But they won't let the annual 4 cent productivity boost stand. UAW-CIO's Walter Reuther is willing to do this. Defer payments of the 4 cent increase until some future date when inflation forces subside. Reuther carries weight in Washington."

Emil Mazey, UAW Secretary Treasury, is asking Wayne County prosecutor Gerald O'Brien to exhume the bodies of three deceased top officials of the Briggs Mfg. Co. whom Mazey says knew all about the company's deals with gangsters. Mazey seemingly suspects foul play. But, if Mazey asked the UAW Heath Institute doctors they would tell him that a body after three years is too decomposed for autopsy.

Walter Reuther is on a spot with the right-wing ticket at Packard Local 190, head by Curt Murdoch for president and backed by Johnny Fritz and Ken Saunders, a couple of former anti-Reutherites. The right-wing ticket is lily-white, not a single Negro worker on it. Will Reuther publicly back such a slate after all his guff that "deeds not words" are what's needed in the fight against discrimination? Ralph Urban heads the anti-Reuther ticket which has Negro representation on it.

Ford Rouge workers got a great belly laugh during the local elections when they were handed a leaflet with this headline: "Protect the workers—not the porkchoppers." They laughed because it was being handed out by President Carl Stellato, Lee Romano, now on the CIO payroll, John Ferenczi, International Union organizer, Emmett Forsythe, also International Union organizer and Stellato's "brain trust" Ellsworth K. Hanlon.

A delegation of UAW Negro members went to request UAW President Walter Reuther to call President Harry Truman to prevent the legal lynching of the remaining four Martinsville Seven Negro workers. When they got to Reuther's home they were told he was out. Later they found someone had notified the police "Commando" squad. The squad was lurking around during the visit. Who called the "Commandos"?

There are 250 special "agents" hanging around Lansing and the State Capital. They are known up there as the "Third House," the other houses being the State Senate and the State Legislature. The 250 special "agents" are full time lobbyists with a few exceptions, all working for employers.

While the Kefauver Crime Commission uncovered the Briggs Mfg. Co. connections with strikebreaking hoodlums and their relatives, how does CIO-PAC explain that union money was spent to back for State offices, Democrats, Philip S. Hart, a son-in-law of Walter Briggs, and John Connelly, brother of Walter Connelly, the personnel director for Briggs. Hart was supported for Secretary of State and Connelly for Lt. Governor by CIO-PAC.

PEACE AND NEGRO RIGHTS TOP STATE CP MEETING

DETROIT.—The Michigan Communist Party has announced the conclusion of a state convention of Michigan Communists last weekend where Carl Winter was re-elected chairman of the Party. Winter begins his sixth year as leader in Michigan.

Two main points discussed

that is done in New York.

The statement to Gov. Williams said in part that:

"Thousands of workers who have paid insurance premiums for as long as 20 years in the event of liquidation would lose protection, now guaranteed by the stable financial situation of the IWO, that policy holders 60 years of age would be uninsured by commercial companies, Negro members would be forced to pay 200 percent more for commercial insurance."

The Governor said that he would study the statement.

A city-wide IWO conference will be held in Detroit March 18.

were:

Strengthening the operational leadership, and the fight for Negro rights.

Winter emphasized the necessity for assisting in every way the fast-mounting demand of the American people that this country shall not involve its people in third world war. Delegates came from factory, farm and community areas.

A State Activities program outlined the fight against rising living cost, police brutality, for roll-back in prices to pre-Korean levels, opposition to the Betz Capital punishment bill, and against war taxes and wage freezes.

In summarizing the convention, Winter said, complete unanimity characterized the discussions and that the Party was unitedly going forward in its fight for peace, civil rights, security and Socialism.

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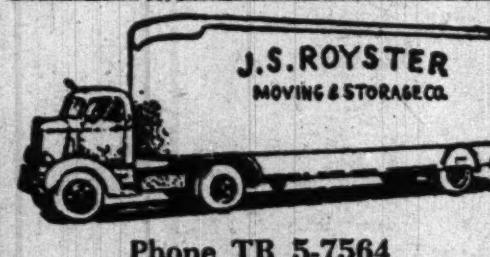
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Organize Crusade to Free Willie McGee, Trenton Six

Join Peace Crusade

Led off by the mass rally for peace and Negro rights with Paul Robeson in Philadelphia two weeks ago, the latent peace sentiments of the people increasingly are being translated into action.

On March 15, several hundred Philadelphians are scheduled to join the national Peace Pilgrimage in Washington, sponsored by the American Peace Crusade.

More delegates are scheduled to come from Delaware County, the Lancaster, York and Lehigh Valley areas, to join in demanding:

"Bring Our Boys Home From Korea; Make Peace With China Now!"

Pennsylvania sponsors of the pilgrimage include Alvin Cristman, Centreport, president of the Eastern Division of the Farmers Union; Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne; Philadelphia, and Willmer J. Althouse, Hamburg.

Other stories on this page report on the fight to stop the war-inspired terror against the Negro people and the fight to halt rearming of Germany.

Hosiery Strike

DERBY (ALN).—Eight hundred nylon workers staged a brief strike in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire protesting the introduction of new labor-saving mesh machines from the U.S. Union leaders warned they might call a nationwide walkout of hosiery workers

PHILADELPHIA.—Save Willie McGee! Save the Trenton Six! Those were slogans raised by the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress as it issued an emergency appeal to the

fend the Growing Terror and Victimization of the Negro people, around March 15.

3) Beginning Sunday, Feb. 25, distribution before Negro and white churches of 50,000 leaflets telling the story of Willie McGee and 25,000 pamphlets dealing with the oppression of the Negro people.

4) Organization of mass meetings and open air meetings behind the campaign.

5) Stoppages and lunch hour mass meetings demanding the freedom of Willie McGee and the end of terror against the Negro people.

• Guarantee that Willie McGee and the Trenton Six do not die.

• Quash the indictments of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and William L. Paterson, national executive secretary of the CRC.

• Restore Paul Robeson's right to travel.

• Free Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, Fletcher Mills and Byard Jenkins.

THE CRC ALSO submitted a number of action proposals accompanying the appeal:

1) Mass picket line and leaflet distributions on Market Street, between Broad and 9th Sts., on Saturday, March 10, 1 p.m.

2) Emergency Conference to De-



WILLIE McGEE

Parley Plans Fight Against Nazi Arms

PHILADELPHIA.—The fight to prevent the rearming of Germany will move into high gear Sunday, Feb. 25, at a conference and rally at the Crystal Room of the Adelphia Hotel.

Sponsored by the committee of Citizens Against Rearming Germany, the conference is to hear Arthur D. Kahn, author of "Betrayal" and a former officer in the Psychological Warfare division of the U. S. Intelligence Corps.

Russell Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical Workers, has been invited to speak as has Mrs. Theresa Robinson, leader of the Negro Elks organization and a recent participant in the World Peace Congress in Warsaw.

TEMPORARY SPOKESMEN for the committee declared that they hope to seat 500 to 600 delegates. Anyone may become a delegate by securing 10 signatures on petitions distributed by the committee addressed to the Philadelphia Congressmen urging them to act to halt the rebuilding of a Nazi army.

Sponsors of the conference include members and officers of these unions and other organizations: Fur Workers, Bakers, Cap and Millinery Workers, Distributive Workers, Upholsterers, Men's and Women's Clothing Workers, Paperhangers, Jewelers, American Jewish Congress, B'nai Brith, American Veterans Committee, Hadassah, Polish-American Women's Clubs, Society of Friends, International Workers Order.

Charge PTC Speedup Endangers Thousands

PHILADELPHIA.—Speedup in the Philadelphia Transportation Company's maintenance shops is endangering the lives of thousands of trolley and El riders, rank and file transit workers have warned.

They charge that speedup in the shops is resulting in poorly cared for transit equipment with the resultant danger of a PTC disaster. The poor state of PTC equipment came to light recently with a rise in accidents involving PTC vehicles. On the elevated high speed lines alone two trains broke apart on the Schuylkill Bridge and at the Church St. station when couplings broke.

Workers also reveal that recently a key bolt in one train's undercarriage was found missing and the train could have been thrown off the tracks with hundreds of passengers aboard.

IN ADDITION, speedup is resulting in poor inspection of the rails on the high speed lines, also increasing the danger of accidents. These facts were made known

as the PTC, largest privately-owned transit system, pushed through its fifth fare steal since World War II, during which time fares have more than doubled. Republican and Democratic officials have hardly put up even token opposition to this latest gouge.

Andrew Kaelin, president of CIO Transport Workers Local 234, recently protested the "maintenance retrenchment" program started by the company since the signing of the last contract.

He said the company had increased the number of miles run by street cars and buses before they are brought into the shops for inspection and repairs. He declared that the present maintenance crew was undermanned and that the company was not "backfilling jobs." This, he said, would cause car and bus maintenance to suffer.

PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

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BUCK FREEZE IN TEXTILE

PHILADELPHIA.—Some 3,000 CIO textile workers in this area joined 67,000 others throughout the nation last week in a strike for higher wages. The walkout, which closed about 20 wool and worsted mills in this area, came in defiance of the government's wage freeze order.

Reflecting the sentiment of rank and file woolen workers, leaders of the union here said they are fighting for the kind of contracts needed to beat the cost of living.

RANK AND FILE textile workers feel that local unions should organize mass picketing and full involvement of the membership behind the strike.

They urge locals to go on record for no compromise on their demands, call a conference of representatives of all woolen workers to plan strike strategy and fight for the permanent withdrawal of labor from the Wage Stabilization Board.

Woolen mills, led by the giant in the field, American Woolen,

have raked in unprecedented profits in recent months. The mills have remained static in the fact of have increased their prices two and three times over the pre-Korea costs.

Invite Gates to Speak At Phila. Peace Rally

PHILADELPHIA.—John Gates, editor of The Worker, has been invited to speak at a mass peace rally and concert in honor of William Z. Foster on his 70th birthday.

The rally will be held at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St., Friday, March 9, and is sponsored by The Pennsylvania Worker.

In inviting Gates, The Pennsylvania Worker is opening the fight to restore Gates' right to travel. Gates has been refused permission to leave the Southern District of New York since he and 10 fellow members of the Communist Party's National Committee were convicted in a Federal frame-up trial October, 1949.

Scheduled speakers along with Gates include Ed Strong, chairman of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania, and Art Shields, Daily Worker reporter covering the Pittsburgh frame-up trial of Steve Nelson, Andrew Onda and James Dolsen.

IN URGING A LARGE turnout to the rally, editors of The Pennsylvania Worker are calling on their readers to demand that Gates' right to travel be restored. They suggest the following as a sample communication to Federal officials:

"Mr. Irving Saypol
U. S. Attorney, Federal Court House,
Foley Square, New York, N. Y."

"Dear Sir:

"I respectfully request that you grant Mr. John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, the right to appear in Philadelphia on March 9 to address a gathering of readers and supporters of the newspaper he edits. By so doing you will be upholding the sacred rights of freedom of the press, freedom of speech and thought, guaranteed our citizens by the Constitution of the nation."

Rank & File Slows Move to Freeze Pay

— See Page 3 —



'HE WANTS TO KNOW IF HE'LL GET HIS GAS CHAMBER BACK?'

—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

Capital Peace Crusade Is Set for March 15

By Joseph North

The date of the Peace Pilgrimage to Washington has been changed from March 1 to March 15 because of the rising insistence from big centers nationally that new circles of the peace movement are eager to go but need more time. The American Peace Crusade declared, in announcing the shift: "With enthusiasm high, emphasis by local groups on enlisting grassroots delegates never before organized was a basic factor in the decision to shift dates."

Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Jersey and New York leaders showed their determination to mobilize a broad section of delegates who could exert real influence in Washington, the Crusade offices declared. "Some of them felt they will now be in a position to mobilize in excess of the goals set."

The changed date will also make possible the participation of important national figures. The Initiating Committee of the peace crusade declared: "It was felt we are just beginning to reach the

new grassroots forces for peace in the trade unions, churches, the Negro community, the wives and mothers of draftees and soldiers, the youth, and a little more time is necessary."

POSTMARKS on letters which pledge that the writers will join the Peace Pilgrimage read like an atlas of the United States. Not only the big industrial cities, but scores of towns like Waco, Tex., Lesterville, S. D., Shelton, Wash., Ferrysburg, O., Cumberland, Wis., are responding by the hundreds.

They ask for thousands more of the Peace Poll ballots to get signatures which the marchers will bring to Washington, the American Peace Crusade office announced.

The letters come not only from individuals, many of them unaffiliated, but from organizations like the Washington Pension Union, the East Bay Peace Committee, of Oakland, Calif., the ALP of various New York localities, the World Peace Circle of Hollywood, congregations like the First Methodist Church of Osage, Iowa, Farmers Union groups, and from tradeunionists throughout the land.

Letters like this, from Waco, Tex., are typical: "I live one mile out of town. I have seven children, all are firm believers in peace. All want 'Dictator' Truman to get our troops out of Korea."

THEY ENCLOSE NAMES of neighbors, friends, co-workers, officers of community organizations urging that they be sent word of the Peace Pilgrimage and the Peace Poll.

This letter asks the simple question: "Are you for bringing our troops back from Korea and for making a peace with China?" It has two squares in which to make your mark: Yes or No. They arrive, signed by thousands.

The offices of the American Peace Crusade are working overtime and all appearances promise that the quota will be fulfilled of 1,500 from New York alone. This is the figure set by the New York section of the peace group at the Hotel Brevoort meeting.

Many letters ask for further information and on action and transportation to Washington. A surprisingly large number comes from Illinois. Typical is that from the Rev. Jack Middaugh, of the Halstead Street Institutional Church who wrote: "We will support the Peace Pilgrimage. We have exhausted all possibilities to raise money for this great purpose."

THE WRITER'S terms

Cops' Records Bare Frameup Of Trenton Six

By Abner B. Berry

TRENTON, N. J.—The outline of a police and prosecution death-sentence frameup of six Negroes three years ago began to emerge as "Trenton Six" defense council got their first peek at the cop's books.

The records brought into court in answer to a defense subpoena, together with police brass' testimony revealed.

• That Chief of Police William Dooling, as early as April, 1948, two months after the alleged murder of 73-year-old William Horner and before the six Negroes were tried in connection with it, that "some of the defendants" were innocent.

• Police records, customarily and legally assumed to be public property, were impounded by the prosecutor to prevent defense preparing properly.

• That photo negatives presented as "evidence" by the prosecution in the original trial in the summer of 1948 were "cropped" and tampered with to fit the frame-up charges.

But even though police had to bring to court all of their records covering the Horner case investigation, Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley allowed defense inspection of only two of some 16 sets of documents. Assistant Prosecutor Frank H. Lawton, one of the architects of the original framed "solution" of the Horner case, fought bitterly for his right to keep

from defense any police material which might prove the innocence of the six men. Judge Smalley, carefully ruling to avoid "reversible error," has used his discretionary powers repeatedly to rule in favor of the prosecution.

Attorneys for the defense are Arthur Garfield Hays, George Pelletieri, J. Mercer Burrell, Raymond Pace Alexander, Frank Karzenbach and Clifford R. Moore.

The defendants are Collis English and Ralph Cooper, 26; John McKenzie and James Thorpe, 27; Horace Wilson, 40, and McKinley Forrest, 38. Their trial which ended on Aug. 6, 1948, resulted in death sentences for all of them. The State Supreme Court reversed the decision on a writ of error in 1949.

Their second trial was in its second day on Feb. 6 last, when Mercer County prosecutor Mario H. Volpe had to be hospitalized for an emergency appendectomy. Judge Smalley declared it a mistrial. The present hearing is based on answers to a defense subpoena issued in an effort to obtain police records heretofore denied them.

The third "Trenton Six" trial is scheduled to begin Mercer County Court on March 5.

Greetings to Wm. Z. Foster

William Z. Foster received greetings from all over the world on the occasion of his 70th birthday. These will be published in the Daily Worker as will be news of him from his co-workers.

Scanning the News

Form Group to Fight Police State Bill

The formation of the Committee to Aid Constitutional Challenge of the McCarran Act, was announced. Officers of the committee, which said its function will be to help finance legal challenge of the police-state law, issued an appeal for funds. Clemens J. France, former Rhode Island Director of Social Welfare, is chairman; Jeremiah C. Ingersoll, former publisher of Salute Magazine, is treasurer. Earlier, former Rep. Vito Marcantonio and other attorneys for the Communist Party, asked a three-man federal court in Washington for an injunction to bar a Subversive Activities Control Board hearing on the Justice Department demand that the Communist Party register under the law. Counsel asserted that the courts must first rule on the constitutionality of the law and the legality of the SACB itself.

Trainmen Fined for Tieup

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was fined \$75,000, after pleading guilty to contempt charges of defying a federal court order against the switchmen's "sick" strike. The Justice Department launched a drive to jail 17 victims of the Un-Americans, with the prosecution of Julius Emspak, UE secretary-treasurer, on "contempt" charges.

Pennsylvania Railroad was indicted on 84 counts of manslaughter by a Middlesex County grand jury as a result of the Woodbridge wreck. . . . The American Labor Party blasted a proposed fare hike on the Pennsylvania subsidiary, Long Island RR.

The Convention People's Party, which won 90 percent of the popular vote in the first general election in the British Gold Coast colony last week, demanded all cabinet posts.

TV performer Marian Carter and the Mutual Network apologized for an anti-Negro expression on the Starlight Theater program, after an avalanche of audience protests.

Waterfront Screening Hit

Irving Feiner began serving the remaining 25 days of a 30-day sentence in Syracuse. The jail term for making an address in behalf of Negro rights at a 1949 street rally was recently upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The New York State Board of Regents bowed to Catholic hierarchy pressure and banned the Italian film *The Miracle* as "sacrilegious." The Catholic Knights of Columbus forced the banning of the prize-winning film *Bicycle Thief*, by threatening a Queens theater.

The Baptist Ministerial Union of San Francisco charged in a message to Truman that "screening" of waterfront workers is an attack on Negro seamen. . . . American and British authorities in West Germany have reorganized units of the former German Navy for use in "aggressive war," the Soviet Union charged.

J. B. Figgins, general secretary of the 460,000-strong National Union of Railways in Britain, denounced the rearming of Europe as a move "for the purpose of waging an aggressive war by American imperialism against the forces of peace and welfare." He said: "All this propaganda" that Russia is going to attack West Europe is "nothing but a barefaced falsehood."

Rail Profits Soar

A hand-picked jury, including five cops drawing government pensions, found Puerto Rican Nationalist leader Albizu Campos guilty of attempted murder during the popular resistance to repression three months ago.

The nation's major railroads showed a net operating income of \$1,039,834,971 for 1950, an increase of one-third over the previous year. Deaths in rail accidents for the same period climbed from 26 to 173.

People's China and the Soviet Union exchanged greetings on the first anniversary of their friendship pact. Premier Stalin wired Chairman Mao Tse-tung that the treaty will continue to serve the cause of "strengthening of world peace."

The Dewey dictatorship bill, somewhat revised and restricted because of public press, but still dangerous to civil liberties, was introduced into the New York State Legislature.



Reindeer meat, at the sky-high price of four shillings a pound, goes on sale in London. Rations permit only six ounces of other meats a week to each person.

bamboozled by Secretary of State

Dean Acheson whose response to the forthcoming crusade was the usual, heavy-handed attempt to smear it. He expressed "shock" that 2,000,000 Americans signed the World Peace Appeal to ban the A-bomb and said that the Peace Crusade "added" two new points: a demand that UN forces be withdrawn from Korea and letters to congressmen to organize protest rallies.

the UN.

The struggle for peace takes many varied forms in Philadelphia, for example, a group has been formed called "Citizens Against Re-Arming Germany." They urge the formation of committees among neighbors, shopmates, fellow-members in their organizations, unions, synagogues and churches to send resolutions, wires to withdraw from Korea and letters to congressmen and to organize protest rallies.

It's Tougher for Gamblers-- Musmanno's Not on Bench

By Art Shields

The Gross family of big time numbers' racketeers, that does a gambling business of several millions a year, must have been very unhappy last week.

Two members of the family of six were going on trial—and Judge Michael A. Musmanno was not on the bench.

Musmanno let brother Patsy Gross off with a \$300 fine last summer that didn't hurt him more than a flea bite. But Musmanno couldn't sit in such cases last week. The judge was too busy railroading three peace advocates to prison in the frame-up "sedition" trial. He has been testifying for the state for five weeks as the prosecutor's chief "expert" on "communism," and "peace." *

MUSMANNO LISTENED sympathetically when Patsy's doctor told him on June 14 that his patient's nerves would suffer too much in prison.

He told Musmanno that Patsy was "suffering from exhaustion psycho-neurosis-somatic severe." He appears, "robust and physically normal," said the doctor's statement. "But his nervous condition is a border line type and confinement would be definitely detrimental and may be serious to this man." (Signed) Geo. J. Sarraf, MD.

And Patsy, who had a record, and had pleaded guilty, didn't go to prison.

The family's big gambling business continued unabated. The family began using brother Tony's \$25,000 home in the ritzy suburb of Mount Lebanon as a headquarters. . . . and their rich neighbors didn't like.

MOUNT LEBANON COPS listened to the rich neighbors and raided the joint on July 10. They found five numbers' adding machines that were exhibits in the trial last week. And they got evidence that the Gross' had taken in at least \$116,000 in the last nine days. That's at the rate of four to five millions a year. Some estimates put the Gross take much higher.

District Attorney William G. Rahausen had to get indictments. All six were eventually found guilty but sentencing was delayed pending appeal. Brother Sam Gross will be tried next week.

But Judge Musmanno can't sit in the case. He is too busy helping the big war racketeers against three brave spokesmen of peace.

The three defendants are Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, and former commander of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain; Andy Orca, Communist organizer in the steel towns, and James Dolsen, The Worker writer.

* **NELSON** is serving as his own counsel. John T. McTernan of Los Angeles, is chief counsel. He was retained by the Civil Rights Congress.

Musmanno admitted in court that he raided Communist headquarters last summer and had the defendants arrested because they urged the withdrawal of American troops from Korea.

His so-called technical evidence, however, consists of the 103-year-old Communist Manifesto and other Marxist literature that he found in the headquarters.

In Musmanno's home community of McKees Rocks, for instance, a grand jury has asked the indictment of Democratic Party officials for protecting the gamblers and the houses of prostitution.

In the neighboring steel city of Homestead a grand jury is questioning disorderly house madames and gamblers, who have been operating with impunity. District Attorney Rahausen has been giving them free play, while he frames Communist leaders.

This is only the beginning of this scandalous story.

Ask Reopening of Case Against Derrick Killers

By John Hudson Jones

The New York Police Department, Mayor Impellitteri, and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan showed complete contempt for New York Negroes when they whitewashed and then honored the police killers of Negro veteran John Derrick.

With calculated anti-Negro arrogance, Police Commissioner Thomas Murphy cited Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakakis for meritorious acts in the line of duty two days after Hogan engineered a "no basis indictment" return in the Grand Jury Feb. 16. The Mayor, as administration leader, had already greased the way for the outrageous white chauvinist acts by refusing to act in the killing himself and ignoring representative citizens who asked that he speak out on the matter. *

DERRICK WAS SLAIN on Dec. 7, just 24 hours after his discharge from Fort Dix which he was celebrating with an Army buddy Pvt. Oscar Farley and a friend Zack Milline. A large sum of money he carried disappeared after he was slain.

Even before the killers were honored the Communist Party of Harlem had warned that the jury action was "an open license for police killing of Negroes in New York. The lynch cops not only remain free but this whitewash constitutes in effect, instructions to the police force to murder and shoot down Negroes and other citizens without justification."

"It is a direct consequence of

Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 3)

the struck employees would get "nervous" when they see non-union goods reach the market. This argument did not seem to impress the workers, he added, who insisted on a real effort to pull out the working mills.

* **IN LAWRENCE** there was a similar dispute between rank and filers and leaders. There a mass picket line estimated by some of well over 2,000 marched before the giant Wood and Ayre Mills of American Woolens, past entrances for trucks manned by AFL teamsters. The picketing continued despite pleas of a TWUA business agent that the teamsters have their contract which they "must not violate" and should be permitted to pass.

The workers are quite obviously militant and are in no mood to just sit things out and leave everything to secret Washington "diplomacy." Textile workers don't have big bank accounts to fall back on. Many will be hardship cases after the first payless week. The cotton workers, who earn lower rates of pay than those in wool, are even less inclined to enter into an endurance contest with the profit-fattened mill owners.

Many of the workers are beginning to see that the strike will be won at the mill gates by a daily show of vigilance and participation by the workers and not in Washington. I don't think the officers of the union will be able to hold it to a stay-at-home level long.



JOHN DERRICK

the war drive of the Truman administration against the colored people everywhere. It is spawned from the mass lynching of the Martinsville Seven and the scheduled execution of Willie McGee. Thus the indictment against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leading Negro fighter for peace and freedom, is a part of this plan of war and terror."

The Party called for "all Communists, all labor, and all progressives and peace loving people . . ." to fight for the indictment of Derrick's killers and an end to cop violence. *

THE WARNING of the Communists came to pass when Johnny Thomas, a member of the famous Negro dance team "The Rockets," and a woman companion were attacked in front of the Hotel Theresa and a drunken cop shot at two teen-agers in 144 St. last week.

The New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People replied to the Grand Jury whitewash with a slashing letter of particulars charging that Hogan "mis-handled the case from beginning to end seemingly with a view to exonerating the policemen involved."

The NAACP demanded that Hogan give the facts to the public as told by the 45 witnesses, many of them eye-witnesses, that appeared before the jury.

The Harlem Civil Rights Congress also demanded that the case be re-opened and issued a call to "all people of Harlem, of whatever political belief or view to unite to stop the killers of Derrick from remaining free, and to prevent further deaths and beatings of innocent Negroes."

Get New Apartments

MOSCOW (ALN)—More than 35,000 Soviet railway workers moved into newly built apartments in 1950. Altogether 152 technical schools for vocational training of railwaymen and 97 recreation homes and workers' clubs have been opened.

Hullabaloo Over Hoop Graft Hides Really Big 'Fix'

The newspapers had a time this week with the Madison Square Garden basketball fixes involving players of New York's City College and Long Island University. They used their biggest headline type on page one, and ran big pictures of the players—especially the Negro players—lined up in police court. These are the same papers that have no outraged headlines for the real crime against the youth, the destroying of all their hopes for the future by a phony war "emergency," the sickening corruption of big business making super profits out of "defense" contracts, the corruption of New York's police force and political life.

These hypocritical papers which incidentally run the gamblers' point spread in their sport pages as a direct aid to the racketeers, work up all their fury against a few misguided young players who coin millions for the promoters while playing for nothing, and try to get in on a little gravy.

They don't tell their readers how much the big corporations that run "amateur" sports make on the sweat of these athletes. They don't go into the terrible fact that a generation of youth has been told by the nation's leaders that it can have no hope for a decent, normal, peaceful life for the "next 10, 20 or 30 years."

Coach Josh Cody of Temple, commenting sadly on the brilliance of the CCNY team which beat his team in Philadelphia, said something pointed:

"It's no excuse, but the boys are young and impressionable, and

might accept money more easily when they know that so many people higher up in the world accept graft."

THE HYPOCRISY around this affair is sickening. New York's Board of Higher Education sounds off about clean sports and ideals. But rather than pay underpaid teachers in New York's public high schools extra money for extra activities, THEY HAVE ENDED ALL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK. That's how much they really care about the youth and sports.

The New York police department which is tied hand and glove with the big gamblers, where there are "shakeups" every year on the year for crookedness, seizes these Negro and white basketball players and hustles them along the corridors to be fingerprinted, mugged and prepared for jail. What a grim joke!

The president of CCNY, Dr. Wright, was very happy about the money the players earned for the school. Yet when the president of LIU, worried about gambling influences, invited him to a meeting to discuss these things, Dr. Wright didn't even bother going. He was too busy persecuting CCNY students who stand for peace, and firing all progressives and Communist teachers, the most honest and incorruptible teachers.

NED IRISH, the millionaire who runs the Garden, cleaning up a fortune in gate receipts, radio and television money on the sweat of the unpaid young college boys, is the same guy who refused to rent his arena to the Council on African Affairs because Paul Robeson was listed as a speaker . . . the same promoter who never scheduled one of the fine Negro college teams into the Garden program.

Crawling out of the woodwork are those who never accepted the idea of Negro and white players, of no discrimination in sports. Several of the Jim Crow colleges, like North Carolina State, have already hastily said they won't come to New York anymore. The New York tabloids made sure to feature the Negro players involved in great big front page pictures. Anti-semitism is here too, with the press sneering at the Catskill Mountain resorts where some of the players earn extra money, as "undesirable environment."

But the real undesirable environment, the real criminal that should be put behind bars forever, is the corrupting and demoralizing war drive of big business and the administration. That's the big fix.

Greetings to Comrade BILL FOSTER
Beloved Chairman of Our Party
on his
70th BIRTHDAY

We wish many more years of service to this stalwart son and leader of the American working class.

COMMUNIST PARTY COMMITTEE OF MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gag Rule at Temple U. Is Part of War Drive

By Norman Anderson

Temple University students returning for the spring semester were shocked to find the following statement on their registration forms which they were required to sign or fail to be readmitted:

"Attendance at the University is a privilege and not a right. The University reserves the right, and the student concedes to the University the right to require the withdrawal of any student at any time for any reason deemed sufficient to it, and no reason for requiring such withdrawal need be given."

Thus ended another chapter in a plot that began to thicken at Temple university five years ago when the Administration and Board of Trustees set out to build themselves a tight little empire which among other things could serve as an excellent springboard for the political aspirations of president Robert L. Johnson.

JOHNSON, FORMERLY associated with Time-Life-Fortune interests, is a leading Republican here and today is chairman of a so-called citizens committee soliciting support for the report submitted by Herbert Hoover on reorganization of the executive branch of the government.

The story behind this edict, sprung on the students by surprise, goes back to the late 30s, when Temple had acquired a reputation as a "liberal" college because of student activity against war and fascism.

This reputation stuck and immediately after World War II when returning veterans and other students began to revive activity for peace and student needs, the administration decided to crack down.

Johnson, whose desires for political advancement are not unknown, found this activity a hindrance to his own rise in Republican circles.

ANOTHER MEMBER of the Board of Trustees, H. W. Prentis, president of the Armstrong Cork Co., former president of the National Association of Manufacturers and a known supporter of fascistic causes, began to crack the whip.

Prentis, returned from Spain not long ago singing praises to "Butcher" Franco's way of doing things. Workers in his plant at Lancaster know him as a man who would like to take care of labor much as Franco does.

Along with these aims, the Administration and Board of Trustees were in full accord with the general aim of big business to wipe out all freedom of thought and action on the campuses in order to hysteria.

IT'S YOUR FIGHT, TOO, NELSON SAYS IN APPEAL

In a letter to thousands of Pennsylvanians calling for their support to defeat the frameup of himself, Andrew Onda and James Dolsen, Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, declares:

"These three individuals (Judge Michael Musmanno, Matt Cvetic, Harry Allen Sherman) aim to advance themselves politically and financially even if it involves sending innocent men to jail for many years. However, they only serve the real instigators behind this frameup."

"We are the principal target in this area of those interests that started the war in Korea and who are now trying to spread this war to the entire Pacific. We three oppose their war plans. This is our crime."

"Thus, the real issue in the trial is: have the American people the right to disagree with, criti-

line up the intellectuals as obedient technicians in their garrison state.

They issued an edict on "controversial affairs" and denied the right of the American Youth for Democracy to exist as a recognized campus organization. By convincing many that it was only the AYD that was being attacked they managed to stifle the opposition that had arisen among the student body and faculty.

THE YOUNG PROGRESSIVES were denied a campus charter and through a general campaign of intimidation the administration managed to discourage many students from taking action on important social issues of the day.

The latest provocative act, the edict giving the University the right to expel any student for reasons no even known to him, caps five years of efforts to crack down on student ACTION, which the Administration fears more than anything else.

It sets forth the feudal concept that higher education is the property of a select aristocracy and that students should be grateful for the "privilege" of being admitted to this handpicked circle.

It turns an institution heavily supported by public funds into a private grazing ground for the ideological sacred cows of the big business representatives, including Morgan and Pew spokesmen, who run the University.

It creates a gestapo-like atmosphere in which students and faculty members have to be careful of what they say or do or face expulsion for reasons not known to them and without even the right of redress of grievances.

H. W. Prentis' friend "Butcher" Franco couldn't have done much better.

THIS OF COURSE is an institution where the basic tenets of democracy supposedly are being taught and where full freedom of inquiry is supposed to flourish.

This development at Temple is not strange, coming in this time of mad hysteria for war. It is part of a pattern to regiment our people into supporting that war for corporation profits.

The liberals among the students and faculty members at Temple now can see themselves what happens to the traditional rights and freedoms which they hold dear under the impact of this war hysteria.

Appeal for Bail to Pa. Supreme Court

PITTSBURGH.—Nate Albert, whose appeal for bail pending review by the State Superior Court of his conviction for inciting to riot in Highland Park several years ago was refused by that court, has gone direct to the State Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. In the application his attorney Hyman Schlessinger suggested a \$1,000 bail would be "fair and reasonable" in view of the fact that the alleged act for which Albert was convicted is only a misdemeanor.

Albert was immediately rushed to the Workhouse in Blawnox after having been sentenced to 23 months imprisonment and a fine of \$500 by Judge Harry Montgomery.

The "evidence" against Albert was the testimony of several policemen at the trial that they had seen him waving his arms three times during the trouble at the pool provoked by local hoodlums determined to keep Negroes from swimming in it. The officers claimed the action was a "signal" for an attack on the police.

Wait on Wage Board

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—The decision of the Wage Stabilization Board for a ten percent wage increase ceiling is responsible for an agreement here between the United Construction Workers Union, affiliated to the United Mine Workers, and timber tract operators that action on the union demands for a 25-cent hourly raise for 2,100 timber workers be postponed.

CABBIES IN SYMPATHY MOVE

Drivers for the Peoples Cab Co. in a move to support the striking cabbies of the Owl Cab Co., have refused to accept passengers in the Hill District (to which the Owl Company is confined) or to take passengers for that area. The CIO Transport Workers Union represents drivers of each company, who, however, are in separate locals. The Owl drivers are striking for better working conditions and adjustment of wage grievances.

Last December the firm offered a voluntary increase of 10 cents an hour, effective Dec. 11. The union, Local 1036 of the CIO Auto Workers rejected the proposal because it involved a five-year contract and the existing contract provides a five-cent an hour raise next July anyway. The workers charge the company is trying to trick them into the surrender of a

Elkinton Comments on Booklet

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—A resident of Swarthmore, citing the need "to safeguard our traditional rights" and protesting attacks upon free speech in a local civilian defense pamphlet, appealed to the courts last week in an effort to halt distribution of the booklet.

Though the suit was turned down by Common Pleas Court judges, one of whom is a civilian defense official, on the grounds that certain objectionable passages could not be altered, the question of whether the pamphlet could be distributed at public expense was not ruled upon.

The protest of J. Passmore Elkinton, retired vice president of the Philadelphia Quartz Co., brought the pamphlet into court. Elkinton first appealed to the Swarthmore Boro Council against distributing the booklet with public funds, succeeding in obtaining a temporary delay. Elkinton next sought an injunction in court to hold up the pamphlet until the objectionable sentences had been deleted.

Elkinton commented: "The dictionary defines 'communism' as a system of social organization for the common good, and 'liberalism' as the quality of being open-minded."

Though Elkinton took his action as an individual, support for his action was indicated in letters received by Judge Henry Sweeney, who heard his petition. The Boro Council president stated that section of the booklet would be modified before distribution if any large number of protests were received.

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**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

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Hullabaloo Over Hoop Graft Hides Really Big 'Fix'

— See Page 2 —

Text of Stalin Interview

— See Page 4 —

LABOR RANK AND FILE RESISTS PAY FREEZE

— See Page 3 —

Subs Total 18,000 as Drive Enters Final Stretch

The Worker supporters had gathered some 18,000 subscriptions throughout the nation as the campaign to spread the paper's circulation entered its final week last Monday.

This was 60 percent of the goal of 30,000 set last month. The goal, originally placed at 20,000, was increased when experience of campaigners showed there was a wide demand for the paper.

Of the 18,000 subs estimated, 16,144 were mail subscriptions actually received by The Worker business office up until Monday. The rest included home delivery subscriptions and other forms of paid-up subs included in the 30,000 goal.

Campaigners in New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Wisconsin had turned in the best performance.

Those in Eastern Pennsylvania were at the bottom of the list with 310 out of a 1,500 goal, or 20.6 percent. Also lagging badly, of the major states, were Michigan with 329 out of a goal of 1,000, and Ohio with 333 out of a similar goal. New England, with 409 out of a goal of 900, or 45.4 percent, was likewise considerably off the pace.

The four areas combined were short of their goals

by some 3,000 subscriptions as the drive entered the home stretch.

Illinois campaigners, with 1,538 in out of a goal of 2,200, had 69.9 percent. They have upped their target to 3,000, however, and still had almost half of this to go.

New Jersey, with a goal of 1,200, had already garnered 730 for a percentage of 60.8; while Wisconsin campaigners had 127 out of 200 in, or 63.5 percent.

New Yorkers had turned in 11,390 mail subscriptions

but had about 1,500 home delivery and other types of subs in for a combined figure of 12,800—or 70 percent of their goal of 18,000.

Brooklyn continued to lead, with 4,623 mail subs turned into the business office, and a total figure of 5,100. This was 93 percent of their goal of 5,500. Manhattanites had 3,883 mail subs in, and a total of some 4,700 subs for 63 percent. Bronxites had in 1,696 mail subs, and 1,900 overall, for a percentage of 54. Just topping them were Queens-Nassau campaigners, who gathered 1,000 mail subs and 1,100 overall, for 55 percent.

A feature of Manhattan's accomplishment was 1,700 subs obtained by industrial areas out of the goal of 2,500 set for these areas. Fur workers accounted for 488 of these, or 75 percent of their goal of 650. They were in a dead heat with distributive workers, who had gathered 633 of their 850 target, which also gave them 75 percent. The two groups are in friendly competition.

Upstate New Yorkers continued to drag badly in the drive with only 189 in out of a goal of 1,050. The bulk of those obtained were from Westchester County area.

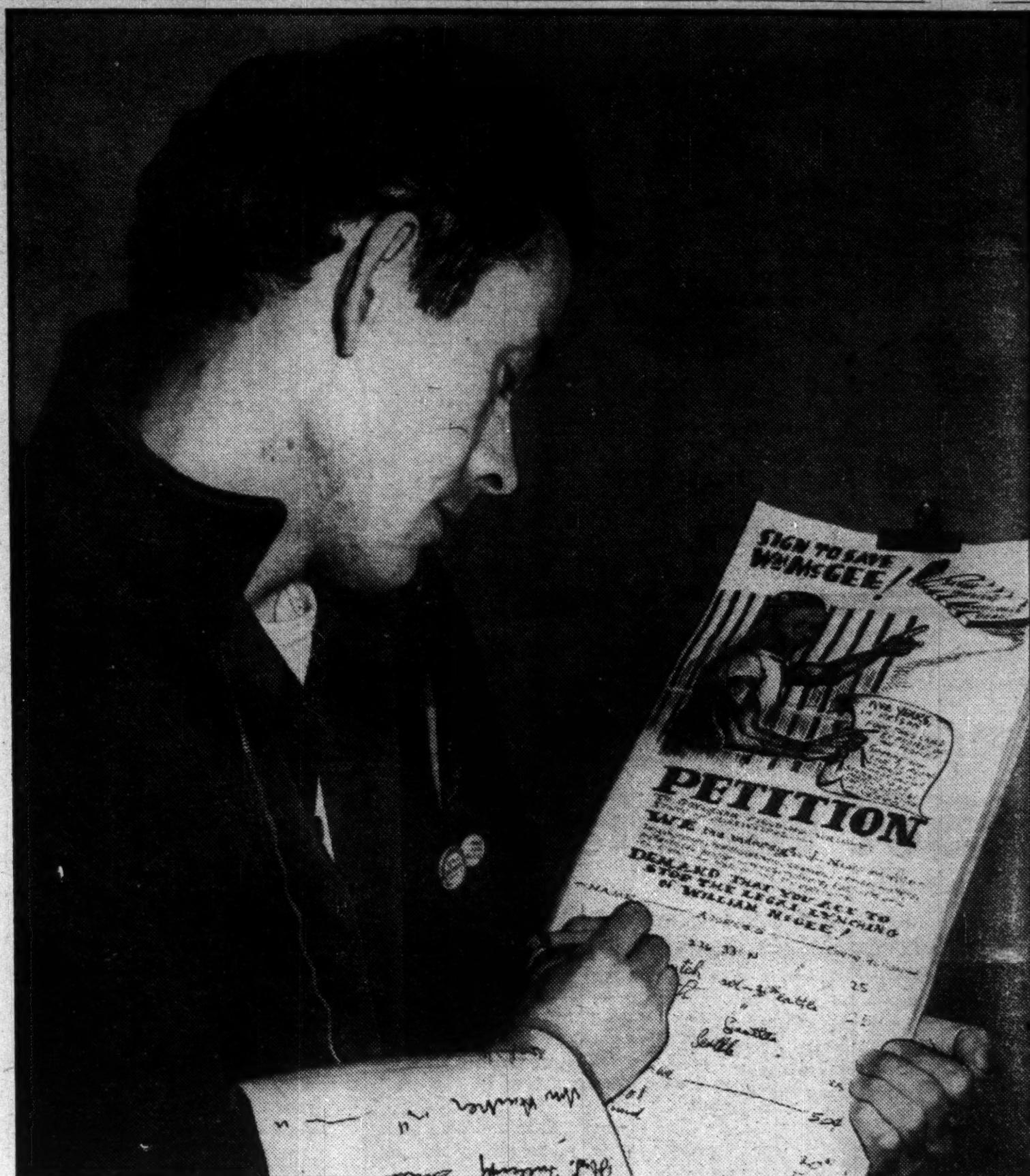
Subscription Report Next Week

Last week, 2,661 mail subscriptions were received to The Worker, bringing the total as on Monday, Feb. 19, to 16,144. Extensive efforts by sub-getters in every state are being made this weekend to complete goals in the campaign. A detailed report on the entire subscription drive will appear in The Worker next week.

See Page 5 and Magazine Section

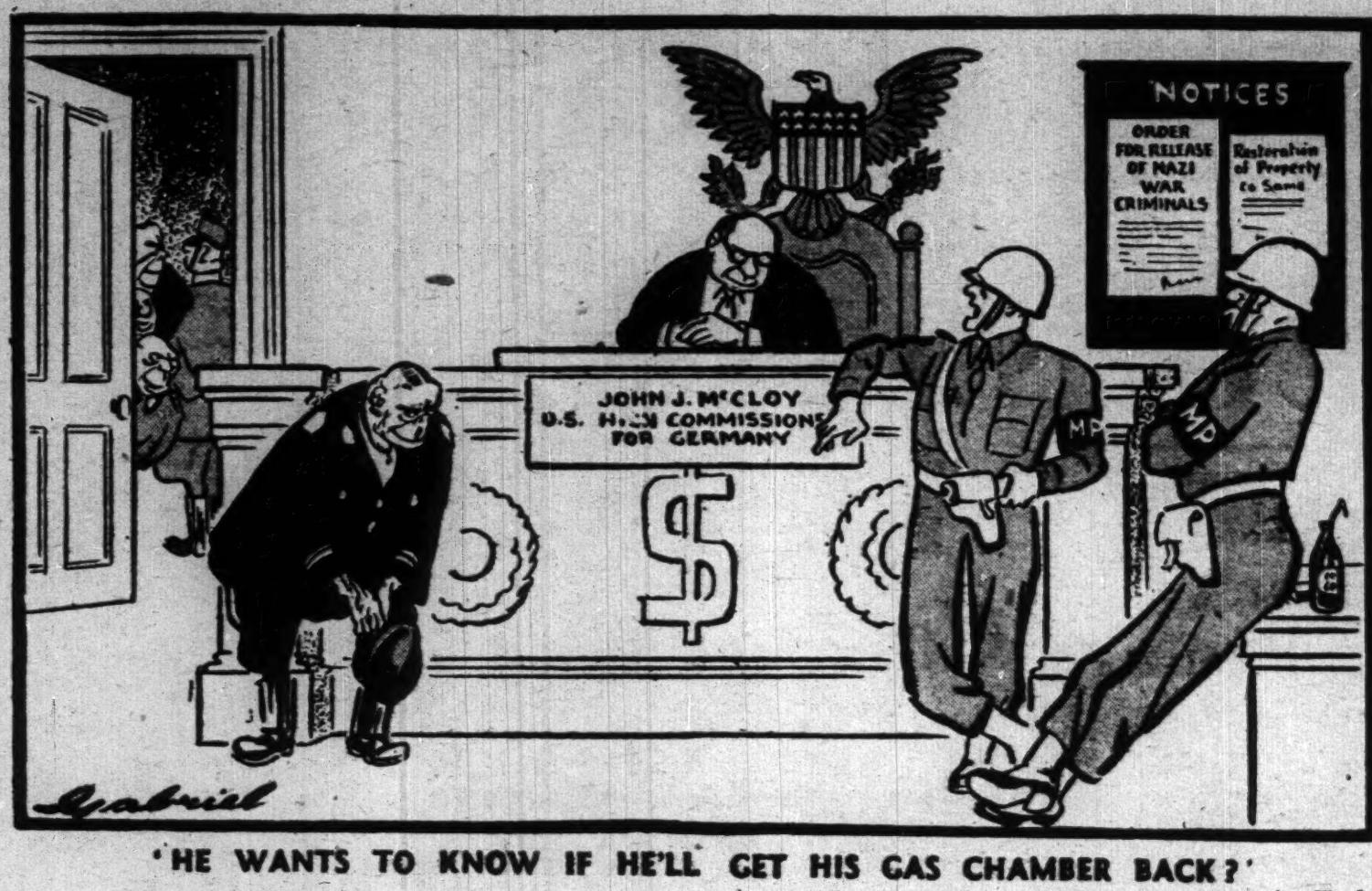
NEW EVIDENCE REFUTES McGEE RAPE CHARGE

—See Back Page



A DOCKER SIGNS TO SAVE WILLIE McGEE—On the Seattle waterfront, 82,000 petitions such as the one being signed by the dock worker above demand the freedom of Willie McGee, Mississippi Negro framed on a rape charge and sentenced to die on March 20.

William Z. Foster's 70th Birthday



'HE WANTS TO KNOW IF HE'LL GET HIS GAS CHAMBER BACK?'

—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

Capital Peace Crusade Is Set for March 15

By Joseph North

The date of the Peace Pilgrimage to Washington has been changed from March 1 to March 15 because of the rising insistence from big centers nationally that new circles of the peace movement are eager to go but need more time. The American Peace Crusade declared, in announcing the shift: "With enthusiasm high, emphasis by local groups on enlisting grassroots delegates never before organized was a basic factor in the decision to shift dates."

Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Jersey and New York leaders showed their determination to mobilize a broad section of delegates who could exert real influence in Washington, the Crusade offices declared. "Some of them felt they will now be in a position to mobilize in excess of the goals set."

The changed date will also make possible the participation of important national figures. The Initiating Committee of the peace crusade declared: "It was felt we are just beginning to reach the

new grassroots forces for peace in the trade unions, churches, the Negro community, the wives and mothers of draftees and soldiers, the youth, "and a little more time is necessary."

POSTMARKS on letters which pledge that the writers will join the Peace Pilgrimage read like an atlas of the United States. Not only the big industrial cities, but scores of towns like Waco, Tex., Lesterville, S. D., Shelton, Wash., Ferrysburg, O., Cumberland, Wis., are responding by the hundreds.

They ask for thousands more of the Peace Poll ballots to get signatures which the marchers will bring to Washington, the American Peace Crusade office announced.

The letters come not only from individuals, many of them unaffiliated, but from organizations like the Washington Pension Union, the East Bay Peace Committee, of Oakland, Calif., the ALP of various New York localities, the World Peace Circle of Hollywood, congregations like the First Methodist Church of Osage, Iowa, Farmers Union groups, and from trade-unionists throughout the land.

Letters like this, from Waco, Tex., are typical: "I live one mile out of town. I have seven children, all are firm believers in peace. All want 'Dictator' Truman to get our troops out of Korea."

THEY ENCLOSE NAMES of neighbors, friends, co-workers, officers of community organizations urging that they be sent word of the Peace Pilgrimage and the Peace Poll.

This letter asks the simple question: "Are you for bringing our troops back from Korea and for making a peace with China?" It has two squares in which to make your mark: Yes or No. They arrive, signed by thousands.

The offices of the American Peace Crusade are working overtime and all appearances promise that the quota will be fulfilled of 1,500 from New York alone. This is the figure set by the New York section of the peace group at the Hotel Brevoort meeting.

Many letters ask for further information and on action and transportation to Washington. A surprisingly large number comes from Illinois. Typical is that from the Rev. Jack Middaugh, of the Halstead Street Institutional Church who wrote: "We will support the Peace Pilgrimage. We have exhausted all possibilities to raise money for this great purpose."

Cops' Records Bare Frameup Of Trenton Six

By Abner B. Berry

TRENTON, N. J.—The outline of a police and prosecution death-sentence frameup of six Negroes three years ago began to emerge as "Trenton Six" defense council got their first peek at the cop's books.

The records brought into court in answer to a defense subpoena, together with police brass' testimony revealed.

That Chief of Police William Dooling, as early as April, 1948, two months after the alleged murder of 73-year-old William Horner and before the six Negroes were tried in connection with it, that "some of the defendants" were innocent.

Police records, customarily and legally assumed to be public property, were impounded by the prosecutor to prevent defense preparing properly.

That photo negatives presented as "evidence" by the prosecution in the original trial in the summer of 1948 were "cropped" and tampered with to fit the frame-up charges.

But even though police had to bring to court all of their records covering the Horner case investigation, Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley allowed defense inspection of only two of some 16 sets of documents. Assistant Prosecutor Frank H. Lawton, one of the architects of the original framed "solution" of the Horner case, fought bitterly for his right to keep

from defense any police material which might prove the innocence of the six men. Judge Smalley, carefully ruling to avoid "reversible error," has used his discretionary powers repeatedly to rule in favor of the prosecution.

Attorneys for the defense are Arthur Garfield Hays, George Pellettieri, J. Mercer Burrell, Raymond Pace Alexander, Frank Karzenbach and Clifford R. Moore.

The defendants are Collis English and Ralph Cooper, 26; John McKenzie and James Thorpe, 27; Horace Wilson, 40, and McKinley Forrest, 38. Their trial which ended on Aug. 6, 1948, resulted in death sentences for all of them. The State Supreme Court reversed the decision on a writ of error in 1949.

Their second trial was in its second day on Feb. 6 last, when Mercer County prosecutor Mario H. Volpe had to be hospitalized for an emergency appendectomy. Judge Smalley declared it a mistrial. The present hearing is based on answers to a defense subpoena issued in an effort to obtain police records heretofore denied them.

The third "Trenton Six" trial is scheduled to begin Mercer County Court on March 5.

Greetings to Wm. Z. Foster

William Z. Foster received greetings from all over the world on the occasion of his 70th birthday. These will be published in the Daily Worker as will be reminiscences of him from his co-workers.

Hullabaloo Over Hoop Graft Hides Really Big 'Fix'

The newspapers had a time this week with the Madison Square Garden basketball fixes involving players of New York's City College and Long Island University. They used their biggest headline type on page one, and ran big pictures of the players—especially the Negro players—lined up in police court. These are the same papers that have no outraged headlines for the real crime against the youth, the destroying of all their hopes for the future by a phony war "emergency," the sickening corruption of big business making super profits out of "defense" contracts, the corruption of New York's police force and political life.

These hypocritical papers which incidentally run the gamblers' point spread in their sport pages as a direct aid to the racketeers, work up all their fury against a few misguided young players who coin millions for the promoters while playing for nothing, and try to get in on a little gravy.

They don't tell their readers how much the big corporations that run "amateur" sports make on the sweat of these athletes. They don't go into the terrible fact that a generation of youth has been told by the nation's leaders that it can have no hope for a decent, normal, peaceful life for the "next 10, 20 or 30 years."

Coach Josh Cody of Temple, commenting sadly on the brilliance of the CCNY team which beat his team in Philadelphia, said something pointed:

"It's no excuse, but the boys are young and impressionable, and might accept money more easily when they know that so many people higher up in the world accept graft."

THE HYPOCRISY around this affair is sickening. New York's Board of Higher Education sounds off about clean sports and ideals. But rather than pay underpaid teachers in New York's public high schools extra money for extra activities, THEY HAVE ENDED ALL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK. That's how much they really care about the youth and sports.

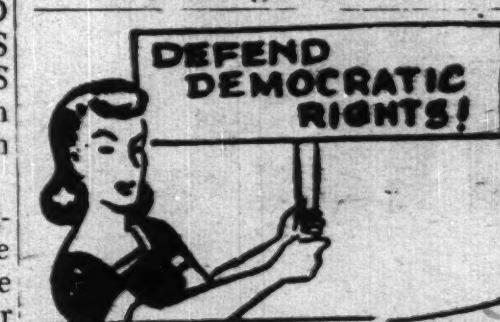
The New York police department which is tied hand and glove with the big gamblers, where there are "shakeups" every year

on the year for crookedness, seizes these Negro and white basketball players and hustles them along the corridors to be fingerprinted, mugged and prepared for jail. What a grim joke!

The president of CCNY, Dr. Wright, was very happy about the money the players earned for the school. Yet when the president of LIU, worried about gambling influences, invited him to a meeting to discuss these things, Dr. Wright didn't even bother going. He was too busy persecuting CCNY students who stand for peace, and firing all progressives and Communist teachers, the most honest and incorruptible teachers.

NED IRISH, the millionaire who runs the Garden, cleaning up a fortune in gate receipts, radio and television money on the sweat of the unpaid young college boys, is the same guy who refused to rent his arena to the Council on African Affairs because Paul Robeson was listed as a speaker . . . the same promoter who never scheduled one of the fine Negro college teams into the Garden program. Crawling out of the woodwork are those who never accepted the idea of Negro and white players, of no discrimination in sports. Several of the Jim Crow colleges, like North Carolina State, have already hastily said they won't come to New York anymore. The New York tabloids made sure to feature the Negro players involved in great "big front page pictures. Anti-semitism is here too, with the press sneering at the Catskill Mountain resorts where some of the players earn extra money, as "undesirable environment."

But the real undesirable environment, the real criminal that should be put behind bars forever, is the corrupting and demoralizing war drive of big business and the administration. That's the big fix.



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Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 3)

ers for increased work loads. American Woolens made it clear, of course, that even its five cent offer is contingent upon approval of "proper authorities" in Washington. Thus it is becoming clear to the workers that they have to both smash any type of a wage freeze to get any kind of raise and build up the keenly felt work load issue if they are to have any limits on speedup and influence on job security. More than 9,000 workers were unemployed in the woolen center of Lawrence before the walkout of 8,000 on strike there.

*
FROM THE BEGINNING of the strike there was evidence of friction between rank and file members and the officers of the TWUA. Members who have experience in past strikes thought it strange the officials should advise workers to stay home and confine picketing to token groups of a half dozen or so at a gate. Statements of union leaders lay main hopes on reported negotiations between industry and War Production officials for "price relief" to the mill owners. They seem to feel that a rise in prices would overcome the main hurdle in wage negotiations. In the meantime, the

workers are expected to just sit it out home.

As one old timer of the Pawtucket Lorraine Mills said to me:

"This is a funny strike. I don't like the way it's going. No mass picketing, no real effort to pull out the non-union mills here."

*
HE LISTED THE NAMES of four other woolen mills in Pawtucket not on strike and employing 1,700 workers compared to 1,400 in the struck Lorraine. The union leaders have neither issued an appeal to the non-union workers to come out nor mobilized an effective mass picket demonstration to pull out the plants.

That the non-union workers are ready to come out was well indicated in nearby Olneyville where on the initiative of the strikers in the Julliard Mill three unorganized mills with a total of 900 workers were pulled out.

Another mill of 150 was similarly induced to join strike ranks in Woonsocket, R. I.

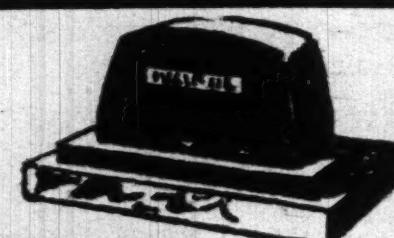
The thinking of the TWUA officials was described to me by the Lorraine striker. John Cavanaugh, manager of the Providence-Pawtucket Joint Board of the union, replying to demands from workers for mass picketing of non-union plants, said it was really an advantage to the strikers if the non-unionists stay on the job because the struck employees would get "nervous" when they see non-union goods reach the market. This argument did not seem to impress the workers, he added, who insisted on a real effort to pull out the working mills.

Many of the workers are beginning to see that the strike will be won at the mill gates by a daily show of vigilance and participation by the workers and not in Washington. I don't think the officers of the union will be able to hold it to a stay-at-home level long.

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killed in the fight against
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Ask Reopening of Case Against Derrick Killers

By John Hudson Jones

The New York Police Department, Mayor Impellitteri, and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan showed complete contempt for New York Negroes when they whitewashed and then honored the police killers of Negro veteran John Derrick.

With calculated anti-Negro arrogance, Police Commissioner Thomas Murphy cited Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakakis for meritorious acts in the line of duty two days after Hogan engineered a "no basis indictment" return in the Grand Jury Feb. 16. The Mayor, as administration leader, had already greased the way for the outrageous white chauvinist acts by refusing to act in the killing himself and ignoring representative citizens who asked that he speak out on the matter.

*
DERRICK WAS SLAIN on Dec. 7, just 24 hours after his discharge from Fort Dix which he was celebrating with an Army buddy Pvt. Oscar Farley and a friend Zack Milline. A large sum of money he carried disappeared after he was slain.

Even before the killers were honored the Communist Party of Harlem had warned that the jury action was "an open license for police killing of Negroes in New York. The lynch cops not only remain free but this whitewash constitutes in effect, instructions to the police force to murder and shoot down Negroes and other citizens without justification."

It is a direct consequence of the war drive of the Truman administration against the colored people everywhere. It is spawned from the mass lynching of the Martinsville Seven and the scheduled execution of Willie McGee. Thus the indictment against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leading Negro fighter for peace and freedom, is a part of this plan of war and terror."

The Party called for "all Communists, all labor, and all progressives and peace loving people . . ." to fight for the indictment of Derrick's killers and an end to cop violence.

*
THE WARNING of the Communists came to pass when Johnny Thomas, a member of the famous Negro dance team "The Rockets," and a woman companion were attacked in front of the Hotel Theresa and a drunken cop shot at two teen-agers in 144 St. last week.

The New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People replied to the Grand Jury whitewash with a slashing letter of particulars charging that Hogan mis-handled the case from beginning to end seemingly with a view to exonerating the policemen involved."

The NAACP demanded that Hogan give the facts to the public as told by the 45 witnesses, many of them eye-witnesses, that appeared before the jury.

The Harlem Civil Rights Congress also demanded that the case be re-opened.

*
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Wage Freeze

(Continued from Page 3)
son's wage freeze order, denounced the administration's price freezing as a "cynical hoax," warned of oncoming job controls by Wilson, and attacked the administration's policy of giving the war mobilization jobs to big business officials.

*
WILSON AND administration authorities tried to depict the walkout of labor's WSB members as a quest for jobs in his office instead of an attack on the administration's wage and price freezes. The former GE president and his chief assistant, Eric Johnston, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, put out hints that labor would be offered top jobs in the war mobilization machinery.

The hints amounted to nothing more than offers of jobs in order to remove labor's widespread objections to fixing wages.

Wage increases, not bribery of labor officials with a few high paid jobs, were being sought by 70,000 CIO Textile Workers who went into the second week of their walkout in 160 woolen mills in New England and New Jersey. The strikers demanded 15 cents an hour increase, cost of living adjustments, and pensions. They would be entitled to a cent under the WSB freeze order.

CIO AND AFL packinghouse workers dramatized their fight against the wage freeze proposal as 7,000 walked off their job in St. Paul, Minn., to attend a noon-hour meeting that stretched out into the afternoon. The packinghouse workers negotiated a nine-cent an hour wage boost that they now cannot get under the wage freeze order.

The CIO Auto Workers Union Executive Board announced to its 1,250,000 members that strike action is the union's answer if government wage freeze policies eliminates the cost of living escalator agreements and the 4-cent annual wage increase improvement factor, now contained in five-year contracts covering 1,000,000 auto workers.

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Wool Strikers Fight War-Dictated Pay Freeze

By Mel Fiske

PASSAIC.—Twenty-five years after leading the nation's workers into action to organize big industrial unions, this city's 15,000 woolen workers took the lead in the fight against the administration's war-dictated wage freeze.

The 10,500, several of them veterans of the long and violent strike of 1926, closed down the three major woolen mills—Forstmann, Botany and New Jersey Worsted—in the first nationwide walkout of woolen workers.

Sixty thousand other wool workers in 157 other mills in New England joined the nationwide fight against the wage freeze.

Seeking 15 cents an hour increase, cost of living adjustments and six cents an hour improvement factor boosts, the 70,000 woolen workers were told to "tighten your

belts" by the woolen manufacturers.

R. J. Gardiner, labor relations vice-president in Forstmann's mills, who makes about \$20,000 a year, told negotiators for the CIO Textile Workers Union Local 656 that the workers would have to make more sacrifices as time and the drive toward war continued.

But as the wool strike went into its second week, Garfield police didn't wait for the strikers to sacrifice voluntarily. They pulled out their old strikebreaking weapons and flashed nightsticks around the heads of Forstmann workers gathered near the unorganized Samuel Hird plant.

Two Forstmann pickets were arrested and charged with assault and battery by police who sought to break the picket line established around the Hird Mill gate. Then

the courts came into the strike-breaking effort as Superior Court Judge John Grimshaw in Paterson handed down an injunction limiting picketing.

The police violence and arrests and application of the boss-directed courts swiftly brought back memories of the brutality wreaked by the manufacturers and police in the 1926 strike.

Handfuls of 1926 strikers trod the picket lines before the three silent mills this week and told their stories to younger men and women, many of them the sons and daughters of strikers themselves.

At Forstmann's Garfield mill, old timers pointed out the spots where the company had placed machine guns, and told how firemen had hosed down hundreds of pickets on a bitter cold day.

Over 1,000 pickets had been clubbed and arrested by the po-

lice during the course of the 13-month long strike battle. At least two strikers were killed. Hundreds more, including scores of children on the picket lines, were injured in the shooting, smoke-bombing, tear-gassing and clubbing by police.

The police brutality aroused the support of the nation's workers. As the daily struggle to maintain the picket lines around the mills mounted, food, clothing, medical supplies and money came from unions and workers around the country.

That strike paved the way for the tremendous organizing drives in steel, auto, packinghouse, rubber and textile plants a few years later.

Today, the woolen workers took up the fight against boss-dominated government authorities who imposed wage freezes on all workers,

On the Picket Line: 'Mind If I Take It?'

EDITOR, N. J. WORKER:
PASSAIC.

We have been distributing the Daily Worker all week at the woolen mills where about 10,000 EWUA-CIO workers are on strike in the Passaic Valley. I think your readers may be interested in knowing how the wool workers are receiving the paper.

The biggest picket lines have been at the Samuel Hird mill in Garfield, an unorganized shop where union members from Botany, Forstmann and other union mills have been concentrating. We went there Monday morning and gave a Daily Worker to every picket on the line. They read the story about the wool strike by Mel Fiske, kid'd us a bit—but thanked us and asked us to come back the next day.

Tuesday morning when we came back there was a big crowd at the gate and about 40 cops were milling around. The pickets were asking the Hird workers not to go in. Another woman and I went up to the line, where we were mistaken at first for Hird workers, and one of the pickets asked us not to pass the line.

We assured him we would never do that, and several workers chimed in: "Oh, don't worry about her—she's from the Daily Worker." Others called out: "Sure, they're okay—come on, get on the line and march with us!" We did.

After a while we went to the car and got the Dailies to distribute. Five or six of the cops rushed over after we had given out about 15 papers and stopped us. The mayor of Garfield had issued a personal ban on "radical" literature several months ago and the cops said we had to have permits to distribute the Daily—which we denied. One of the cops grabbed my bundle of about 50 papers out of my arm, and began to act tough.

At that point a cop stepped out of line, came over to where we were standing and reaching for a paper, said to the cop: "Mind if I take one?"

er picket, passing by in the The cops left—and picket after line of march, winked or smiled at us. Finally a few called out—"Come on, get back on the line!"

And we did.
—ESTHER ENGLE.

Mrs. McGee to Lead Mass Visit for 'Six'

TRENTON—Mrs. Rosalee McGee and Mrs. Bessie Mitchell will lead a mass delegation here Monday, March 5, to seek Gov. Driscoll's intervention to help free Willie McGee and the Trenton Six. Lewis Moroze, secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Con-

William Horner, Trenton furniture dealer.

Climax of the day's action will be a mass meeting, possibly at the War Memorial Building, where featured speakers will include Howard Fast, world-known author of "Freedom Road," Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Mitchell, Joseph Squires, chairman of UE District 4 Fair Practices Committee, and other notables to be announced.

In the delegation with Mrs. McGee and Mrs. Mitchell will be well known state and national trade union leaders, Moroze said. The public is urged to attend the trial at 9:30 a.m. in Mercer County Courthouse, Broad and Market Sts., and there will be an all-day vigil at the State House. In addition, state assemblymen and senators will be seen to enlist their support in the world-wide fight against the two frameups.

The Trenton Six and McGee cases are outstanding instances of organized legal lynching against the Negro people which have centered world attention on the state of American democracy," Moroze said. "Every person with an ounce of patriotism should be on hand to show the world that Americans will not permit these terrible lynch attempts to take place."

Moroze said the state's inten-



MRS. ROSALEE McGEE

tions to frame the Trenton Six have been underscored in the last two weeks of pre-trial hearings, in which the state-appointed Mercer County prosecutor's staff has fought to the last ditch to prevent making public the suppressed finger印 evidence and original police blotter records which show the innocence of the six framed Negroes.

Moroze pointed to the McGee case as "proof that the people cannot rely solely on the courts to protect their rights." The State of Mississippi has made four "legal" attempts in as many trials to take McGee's life for a fantastic "rape" charge. Unless people's action prevents it, he is scheduled for execution March 20.

Stop Work at U. S. Rubber to Maintain Women's Pay Scale

PASSAIC.—Twenty-five hundred U.S. Rubber Co. workers fought to maintain the wage standards of seven women workers this week. They returned to work after a week strike over the 26 cents an hour slash in wage scales of the seven women in the shipping department.

A company promise to meet with the union over the wage cut paved the way for a vote to end the walkout Monday.

The wage cut imposed on the seven women was the last straw for the 2,500 production workers in the company's Market Street mill. Angered by the company's increased speedup and constant attacks on piece rates, the 2,100 men and 400 women workers followed the shipping department out of the mill last week.

The seven women had been moved into the shipping department to type shipping tickets. Seven men who had done the job in longhand were placed in other jobs in the mill at the same pay they had been receiving. The women, however, received 26 cents less.

Shipping department workers said they could not permit the company to lower the scales. Officials said the slash was the first in a series of wage cuts contemplated in the mill.

STATE AGENCY PLEDGES LY SUPPORT TO END POOL BIAS

ASBURY PARK.—James L. Bustard, assistant commissioner of education in charge of the state Division Against Discrimination, this week assured Asbury Labor Youth Leaguers of official support in their eight-month battle against Jimcrow at the swank Monte Carlo swimming pool.

Bustard said in a letter to the LYLeers: "Our first contact with the pool established the fact that they (Negro LYLeers) were discriminated against because they were Negroes. Our investigation seems to bear out the fact that the Monte Carlo Club is not a private club but a place of public accommodation and, therefore, subject to all of the provisions of the Free Man Amendments....

"I have every reason to believe

that this case will be settled satisfactorily before the pool opens again for the season of 1951."

The Monte Carlo advertises itself as "the largest outdoor swimming pool in the world." LYLeers here began a militant campaign last summer to end anti-Negro discrimination at the pool. They'll be alert next spring to see whether Bustard's expectation is borne out.



Classified Ad

ATTRACTIVE ROOM for rent with progressive family in Newark. Phone Mitchell 3-1277 or write Box A, New Jersey Worker, 38 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

This Week
in Mercer County Court

Trenton 6 Coverage
By Berry on Page 2

The Worker

New York-Harlem
Edition

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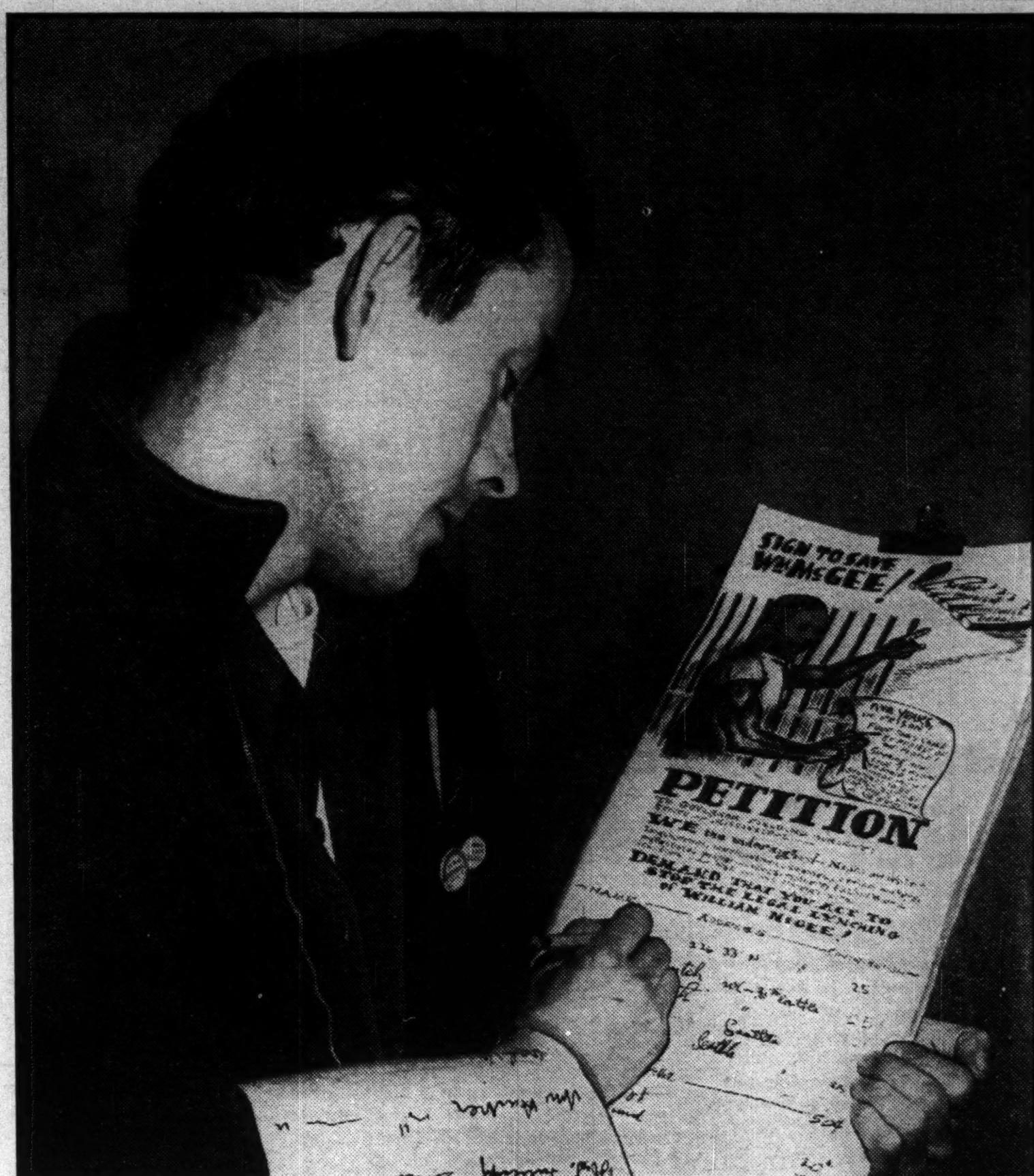
Hullabaloo Over Hoop Graft Hides Really Big 'Fix'

— See Page 2 —

Text of Stalin Interview

— See Page 4 —

NEW EVIDENCE REFUTES McGEE RAPE CHARGE —See Back Page



A DOCKER SIGNS TO SAVE WILLIE McGEE—On the Seattle waterfront, 32-foot petitions such as the one being signed by the dock worker above demand the freedom of Willie McGee, Mississippi Negro framed on a rape charge and sentenced to die on March 20.

TENANTS MAP FIGHT TO REPEAL RENT HIKE

— See Back Page —

Subs Total 18,000 as Drive Enters Final Stretch

The Worker supporters had gathered some 18,000 subscriptions throughout the nation as the campaign to spread the paper's circulation entered its final week last Monday.

This was 60 percent of the goal of 30,000 set last month. The goal, originally placed at 20,000, was increased when experience of campaigners showed there was a wide demand for the paper.

Of the 18,000 subs estimated, 16,144 were mail subscriptions actually received by The Worker business office up until Monday. The rest included home delivery subscriptions and other forms of paid-up subs included in the 30,000 goal.

Campaigners in New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Wisconsin had turned in the best performance.

Those in Eastern Pennsylvania were at the bottom of the list with 310 out of a 1,500 goal, or 20.6 percent. Also lagging badly, of the major states, were Michigan with 329 out of a goal of 1,000, and Ohio with 333 out of a similar goal. New England, with 409 out of a goal of 900, or 45.4 percent, was likewise considerably off the pace.

The four areas combined were short of their goals

by some 3,000 subscriptions as the drive entered the home stretch.

Illinois campaigners, with 1,538 in out of a goal of 2,200, had 69.9 percent. They have upped their target to 3,000, however, and still had almost half of this to go.

New Jersey, with a goal of 1,200, had already garnered 730 for a percentage of 60.8; while Wisconsin campaigners had 127 out of 200 in, or 63.5 percent.

New Yorkers had turned in 11,390 mail subscriptions

but had about 1,500 home delivery and other types of subs in for a combined figure of 12,800—or 70 percent of their goal of 18,000.

Brooklyn continued to lead, with 4,623 mail subs turned into the business office, and a total figure of 5,100. This was 93 percent of their goal of 5,500. Manhattanites had 3,883 mail subs in, and a total of some 4,700 subs for 63 percent. Bronxites had in 1,696 mail subs, and 1,900 overall, for a percentage of 54. Just topping them were Queens-Nassau campaigners, who gathered 1,000 mail subs and 1,100 overall, for 55 percent.

A feature of Manhattan's accomplishment was 1,700 subs obtained by industrial areas out of the goal of 2,500 set for these areas. Fur workers accounted for 488 of these, or 75 percent of their goal of 650. They were in a dead heat with distributive workers, who had gathered 633 of their 850 target, which also gave them 75 percent. The two groups are in friendly competition.

Upstate New Yorkers continued to drag badly in the drive with only 189 in out of a goal of 1,050. The bulk of those obtained were from Westchester County area.

Subscription Report Next Week

Last week, 2,661 mail subscriptions were received to The Worker, bringing the total as on Monday, Feb. 19, to 16,144. Extensive efforts by sub-getters in every state are being made this weekend to complete goals in the campaign. A detailed report on the entire subscription drive will appear in The Worker next week.

William Z. Foster's 70th Birthday

See Page 5 and Magazine Section



'HE WANTS TO KNOW IF HE'LL GET HIS GAS CHAMBER BACK?'
Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

Capital Peace Crusade Is Set for March 15

By Joseph North

The date of the Peace Pilgrimage to Washington has been changed from March 1 to March 15 because of the rising insistence from big centers nationally that new circles of the peace movement are eager to go but need more time. The American Peace Crusade declared, in announcing the shift: "With enthusiasm high, emphasis by local groups on enlisting grassroots delegates never before organized was a basic factor in the decision to shift dates."

Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Jersey and New York leaders showed their determination to mobilize a broad section of delegates who could exert real influence in Washington, the Crusade offices declared. "Some of them felt they will now be in a position to mobilize in excess of the goals set."

The changed date will also make possible the participation of important national figures. The Initiating Committee of the peace crusade declared: "It was felt we are just beginning to reach the

new grassroots forces for peace in the trade unions, churches, the Negro community, the wives and mothers of draftees and soldiers, the youth, and a little more time is necessary."

POSTMARKS on letters which pledge that the writers will join the Peace Pilgrimage read like an atlas of the United States. Not only the big industrial cities, but scores of towns like Waco, Tex., Lesterville, S. D., Shelton, Wash., Ferrysburg, O., Cumberland, Wis., are responding by the hundreds.

They ask for thousands more of the Peace Poll ballots to get signatures which the marchers will bring to Washington, the American Peace Crusade office announced.

The letters come not only from individuals, many of them unaffiliated, but from organizations like the Washington Pension Union, the East Bay Peace Committee, of Oakland, Calif., the ALP of various New York localities, the World Peace Circle of Hollywood, congregations like the First Methodist Church of Osage, Iowa, Farmers Union groups, and from trade-unionists throughout the land.

Letters like this, from Waco, Tex., are typical: "I live one mile out of town. I have seven children, all are firm believers in peace. All want 'Dictator' Truman to get our troops out of Korea."

THEY ENCLOSE NAMES of neighbors, friends, co-workers, officers of community organizations urging that they be sent word of the Peace Pilgrimage and the Peace Poll.

This letter asks the simple question: "Are you for bringing our troops back from Korea and for making a peace with China?" It has two squares in which to make your mark: Yes or No. They arrive, signed by thousands.

The offices of the American Peace Crusade are working overtime and all appearances promise that the quota will be fulfilled of 1,500 from New York alone. This is the figure set by the New York section of the peace group at the Hotel Brevoort meeting.

Many letters ask for further information and on action and transportation to Washington. A surprisingly large number comes from Illinois. Typical is that from the Rev. Jack Middaugh, of the Halstead Street Institutional Church who wrote: "We will support the Peace Pilgrimage. We have exhausted all possibilities to raise money for this great purpose."

Greetings to Wm. Z. Foster

William Z. Foster received greetings from all over the world on the occasion of his 70th birthday. These will be published in the Daily Worker as will be reminiscences of him from his co-workers.

Hullabaloo Over Hoop Graft Hides Really Big 'Fix'

The newspapers had a time this week with the Madison Square Garden basketball fixes involving players of New York's City College and Long Island University. They used their biggest headline type on page one, and ran big pictures of the players—especially the Negro players—lined up in police court. These are the same papers that have no outraged headlines for the real crime against the youth, the destroying of all their hopes for the future by a phony war "emergency," the sickening corruption of big business making super profits out of "defense" contracts, the corruption of New York's police force and political life.

These hypocritical papers which incidentally run the gamblers' point spread in their sport pages as a direct aid to the racketeers, work up all their fury against a few misguided young players who coin millions for the promoters while playing for nothing, and try to get in on a little gravy.

They don't tell their readers how much the big corporations that run "amateur" sports make on the sweat of these athletes. They don't go into the terrible fact that a generation of youth has been told by the nation's leaders that it can have no hope for a decent, normal, peaceful life for the "next 10, 20 or 30 years."

Coach Josh Cody of Temple, commenting sadly on the brilliance of the CCNY team which beat his team in Philadelphia, said something pointed:

"It's no excuse, but the boys are young and impressionable, and might accept money more easily when they know that so many people higher up in the world accept graft."

THE HYPOCRISY around this affair is sickening. New York's Board of Higher Education sounds off about clean sports and ideals. But rather than pay underpaid teachers in New York's public high schools extra money for extra activities, THEY HAVE ENDED ALL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK. That's how much they really care about the youth and sports.

The New York police department which is tied hand and glove with the big gamblers, where there are "shakeups" every year

on the year for crookedness, seizes these Negro and white basketball players and hustles them along the corridors to be fingerprinted, mugged and prepared for jail. What a grim joke!

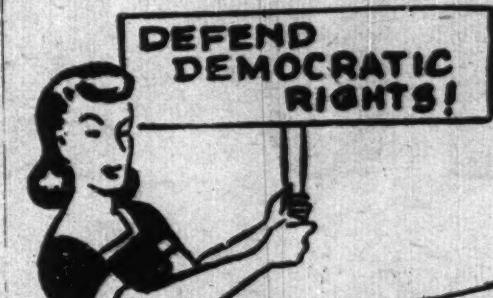
The president of CCNY, Dr. Wright, was very happy about the money the players earned for the school. Yet when the president of LIU, worried about gambling influences, invited him to a meeting to discuss these things, Dr. Wright didn't even bother going. He was too busy persecuting CCNY students who stand for peace, and firing all progressives and Communist teachers, the most honest and incorruptible teachers.

NED IRISH, the millionaire who runs the Garden, cleaning up a fortune in gate receipts, radio and television money on the sweat of the unpaid young college boys, is the same guy who refused to rent his arena to the Council on African Affairs because Paul Robeson was listed as a speaker . . . the same promoter who never scheduled one of the fine Negro college teams into the Garden program.

Crawling out of the woodwork are those who never accepted the idea of Negro and white players, of no discrimination in sports. Several of the jimmie crow colleges, like North Carolina State, have already hastily said they won't come to New York anymore. The New York tabloids made sure to feature the Negro players involved in great big front page pictures. Anti-semitism is here too, with the press sneering at the Catskill Mountain resorts where some of the players earn extra money, as "undesirable environment."

But the real undesirable environment, the real criminal that should be put behind bars forever, is the corrupting and demoralizing war drive of big business and the administration.

That's the big fix.



This Sunday Evening, February 25th
8:30 sharp!

New Playwrights, Inc., presents a special audience participation preuve of BERNARD RUBIN'S eagerly awaited new play

The Candy Story

directed by DOLPHE GREENE

YOU BE THE CRITIC!

The author, director and cast will remain after this performance to discuss the play with you, hear your suggestions, answer your questions.

Please be in your seats by 8:30 sharp as the play will start on the dot, to permit time for discussion.

Admission: \$1.80, \$1.20, tax included

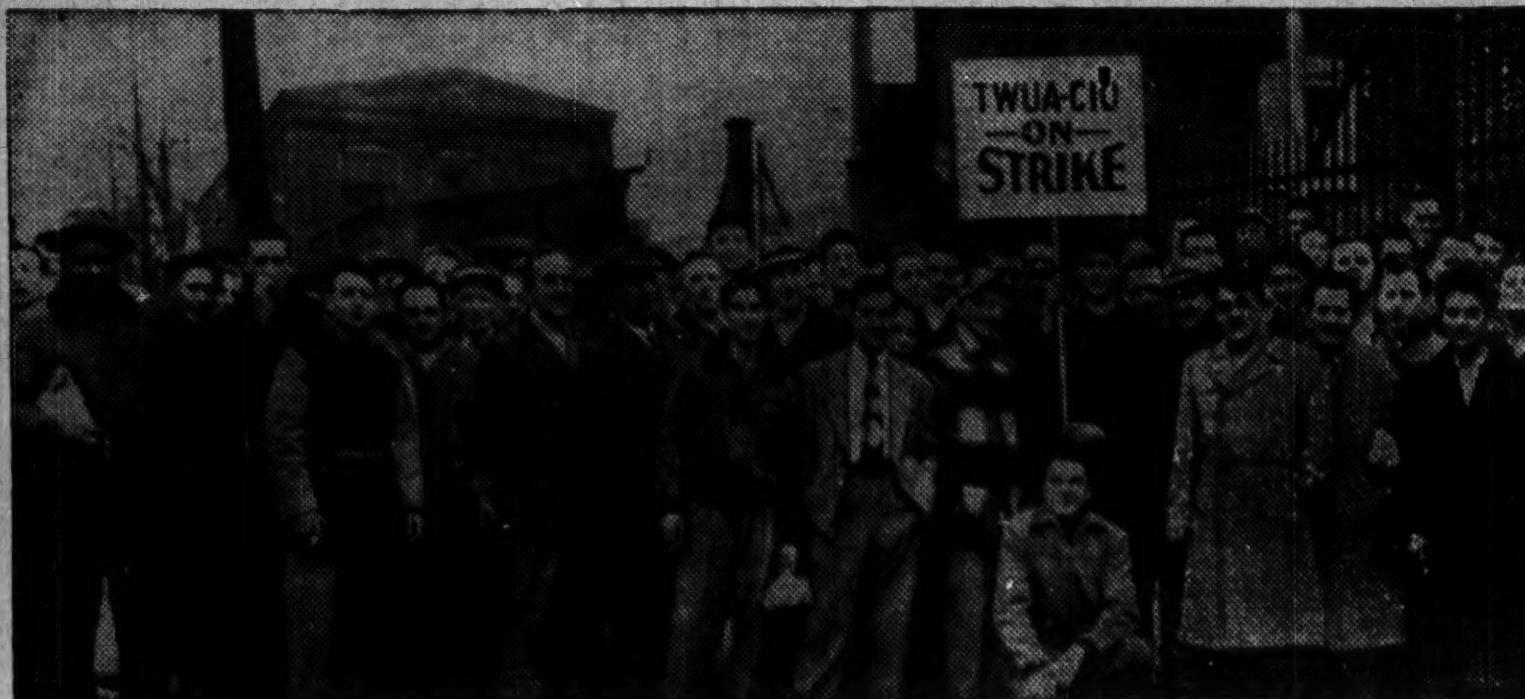
Czechoslovak Workers House

347 EAST 72nd STREET

(Bet. 1st and 2nd Aves.)

THE CANDY STORY will open formally, Friday, March 2. Call RH 4-9273 between 3 and 6 for reservations and bloc bookings.

PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKERS PICKET



A picket line forms outside the Botany Woolen Mills at Passaic, N. J., in the textile strike.

Textile Strikers Firm, Wary of Maneuvers

By George Morris

BOSTON.—New England woolen workers began the second week of their walkout with ranks solid but their minds anxious and suspicious of the reported wage formula sought by labor leaders in Washington. Some 40,000 of the striking woolen workers are in 90 affected plants within

a 100 mile radius of this city. Additional tens of thousands of New England cotton workers alerted for a nationwide strike in that field March 15 are equally interested because they face exactly the same situation as the striking woolen workers.

The strikers—in Lawrence, main center of American Woolens, and in the Pawtucket-Providence, R. I. area—I spoke to were told nothing by leaders of the Textile Workers Union, CIO. They simply draw their conclusions from what they read in the hostile local press and from the conduct of their officials.

There is widespread fear that if CIO-AFL leaders get back into the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington and agree to a deal like the reported 12 percent raise formula they are reported demanding, the textile workers, although among the lowest paid, would still get practically nothing.

★
THE 12 CENTS hourly raise received by the woolen workers last October (after nearly three years of no raises) practically exhausts

the 10 percent allowed now. An additional two percent would give them at most five cents compared with the 15 cents, annual six cent raise, insurance and welfare und they are asking.

This was pointed up by the announced offer of 5 cents by American Woolens, the pace setter, provided the union also agrees to a clause in the contract giving the company an unrestricted right to increase work loads and displace workers through machinery changes.

The company agrees, on its part, to severance pay for those so displaced.

★
THE AMERICAN WOOLEN offer has only served to arouse the suspicions and fears of the workers, knowing as they do of the general tendency of their officials to neglect the speedup issue or to even collaborate with the employ-

(Continued on Page 7)

(Continued on Page 7)

Peace Spokesmen Upset Senators

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—Dr. Ruth Bleier is an attractive young woman who completed work on a medical degree a couple of years ago and is now a physician at one of Baltimore's larger hospitals. Last week she took time off from her practice to visit Washington and to go before a Senate committee to speak for peace.

The Senators heard her grudgingly. At first they seemed inclined to investigate her "loyalty" before permitting her to testify, but something—perhaps the firm set of the young doctor's jaw—detected them.

Dr. Bleier explained she wasn't merely speaking for herself. She is chairman of the Maryland Committee for Peace which since last August has aroused a large section of Baltimore to the threat of atomic war. Specifically, she said, she represented 1,200 Negro and white citizens of her city who want our boys brought home from Korea, the 18-year-old draft bill defeated, and American-Soviet differences submitted to negotiation. To send troops to Europe, as the Administration plans, increases the danger of war, she stressed.

The Senators stirred uneasily. They had heard a great deal of talk like this in letters from folks back home. But here were these "dangerous thoughts" being uttered out loud in the sacred halls of Congress.

Preceding Dr. Bleier was C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Progressive Party. The Senators knew Baldwin from the New Deal days when he was a high-ranking official in the Roosevelt Administration and Director of the Farm Security Administration. Baldwin exploded the idea that there has been a genuine debate in Congress on the issue of war or peace. The Truman crowd and the Hoover crowd offer two approaches to war but no alternative to war, he said. If the people could be heard in this "debate," Baldwin said, they would be found supporting a real alternative, that is, a Five Power conference to settle differences by negotiation.

Sen. Theodore Green (D-R.I.) became very heated by Baldwin's testimony. Perhaps he realized that Baldwin was still championing Rooseveltian policies which he himself had deserted and betrayed. He lashed out at Baldwin, contending that anyone who criticized both Republicans and Democrats must be an agent of the Soviet Government.

"I am shocked at you, Senator," retorted Baldwin, "for your lapse into McCarthyism."

Green's face turned red but he said no more.

Dr. Clementine Paolone, another woman physician, chairman of the American Women for Peace, also urged the Senators to find a peaceful alternative to the bi-partisan war program.

Chairman Tom Connally (D-Tex) was obviously very unhappy about the peace testimony. The business of his committee, as he saw it, was to choose between the Truman position and the position of the Hoover-Taft crowd. The Truman position is that the U. S. will send four additional divisions to Europe to form together with German Nazis and others an anti-Soviet West European army, regardless of Congress or the people. The Hoover-Taft position, represented in these hearings by Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb) is that troops should not be sent without consent of Congress and that maybe they shouldn't be sent at all because the USSR can be "pulverized" simply by U. S. atombombs.

Until Tuesday, all testimony before the committee revolved around this issue—how is the best way to destroy the Soviet Union. But on Tuesday, the voices of patriotic Americans, who really want peace, were heard. There weren't enough of them and perhaps their voices were not sufficiently loud. But their appearance here was an important step in the campaign the people themselves must wage if there is to be peace.

Rank & File Resists Move To Freeze Pay

By Mel Fiske

Top government officials were jockeying for position this week in attempting to trap labor officials into what may turn out to be the biggest "fix" ever pulled on America's working people.

Only the aroused action of labor union members in major industries throughout the nation kept the "fix" from being put in the works last week.

The "fix" revolved around administration plans to limit the wage increases of all workers to 10 percent. The 10 percent was spread back to January, 1950, and thus offered a cent or two to millions of workers who had received increases last year.

Millions of other workers could not receive any wage increases under the 10 percent formula. This could include steel and auto workers who had won pay boosts during 1950.

LABOR MEMBERS of the Wage Stabilization Board pulled out of the board last Friday in protest against the imposition of this 10 percent spread. They had been outvoted by the six "public" and business representatives on the board.

Even the 12 percent suggested by labor's WSB members was not enough to cover cost of living increases, and sky-high taxes that have hit America's workers in the past year. Rank and file strikers in the woolen industry and union members in the meat packing and cotton and rayon plants sought more.

AFL, CIO and independent union officials were united around their attack on the wage and price policies advanced by Truman's administration, and his war mobilizer, Charles E. Wilson, former General Electric Corp. president.

The union officials blasted Wil-

(Continued on Page 7)

Sales Tax, Witchhunt Readied at Albany

By Michael Singer

ALBANY.—The State Legislature approved Gov. Dewey's \$938 million war budget, rejected amendments for increased state aid for schools and child care, adopted a milk-gouge report which whitewashed

the profit-conspiracy of the dairy monopoly, and accepts phony "amendments" to the Dewey dictatorship bill.

Public hearings for the Governor's dictatorship measure will probably be held within two weeks, Republicans said, adding that further revision of the sweeping war powers still permitted Gov. Dewey had no hope of success.

The two major issues which came up in the legislature were:

1—Sen. William J. Bianchi's bill to repeal the 15 percent rent increase and make "null and void and to no effect" the McGoldrick rent plan.

2—Democratic sponsorship of Mayor Impellitteri's 3 percent sales tax, given hypocritical breast-beating treatment by the minority leaders but worked out between Dewey and Impellitteri in a "package" deal that scraps state aid while imposing another blow to the price-burdened public.

With feeble Democratic protestations, the Republican-controlled legislature moved into its final weeks hell-bent for passage of a program calculated to advance to

total atomic war and further destruction of the people's living standards. Increased taxation was still being privately discussed in COP offices and a series of witch-hunting, so-called "anti-Communist" measures were nearing final rewriting.

★
DEWEY IS DEMANDING that the Legislature adopt a bill firing immediately "all persons" even remotely "suspected of disloyalty"

without any court process, departmental trials, cross examination, or any "red tape procedures" whatsoever.

His counsel, Lawrence Walsh,

has virtually completed the red

hunt program that uses the thought control Feinberg Law as a "subversive" yardstick for all state employees.

Legislative leaders are watch-

ing tenant developments, espe-

cially in New York City.

POINT OF ORDER

Speaking of Headlines

By Alan Max

You might wonder why the newspapers give such huge headlines to the stories of college lads from poor homes caught in a basketball "fix" and such small headlines to the stories of police corruption, RFC scandals, crooked Congressmen, and larcenous bankers.

Maybe the newspaper editors figure it out like this:

After all, everyone expects bankers, Congressmen and policemen to be crooked—that's in the nature of capitalism. So it isn't news. But corruption is rarely to be found among the common people of this country and when it is found, well, that's news.

Press Barrage Confirms Premier Stalin's View

By George Lohr

Only hours after the text of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's momentous interview became known, war propagandists went all out to themselves prove one of the assertions made by the Soviet leader. Stalin said that the aggressive forces fear their peoples who "stand for the maintenance of peace" and that therefore they are trying to "enmesh their peoples with lies, to deceive them and to depict the new war as defensive and the peace-loving policy of the peace-loving countries as aggressive."

This is exactly what the propaganda boys of the warmakers in Washington and in the offices of

capitalist press did in relation to the Stalin interview.

One overall line of confusion was to make it appear that Stalin was talking in riddles, that no one could understand him.

This is from the New York Times Monday editorial: "Premier Stalin's latest pronouncement is about as clear as a Delphic oracle. Statesmen, editors, the men-on-the-

street, are going into brown studies trying to read the mind of that inscrutable Georgian, immured behind the thick walls of the Kremlin, speaking enigmas wrapped in mysteries."

Let the reader study the lucid interview and judge whether it contains mysteries or whether the mysteries are manufactured by the commentators paid to do so.

Getting down to specifics, there was much talk that the alleged maintenance of a large Soviet army was the cause of all world tensions.

Of course, Stalin answered this lie. He not only spoke of the various stages of Soviet demobilization since the end of World War II.

He also cited the huge amounts spent by the Soviet government to expand its civilian industry, build huge power projects, restore the economy destroyed by the Nazis and lower prices for consumer goods.

It is impossible, he said, for any government to carry out such peaceful projects and at the same time maintain huge armies and war industries without going bankrupt.

The warmongers carefully stayed away from trying to answer this foolproof argument. The Sunday New York Herald Tribune merely brought up the great mystery angle again. "Stalin uses unsupported assertions about Russian demobilization and economic development about which nobody outside the tight circle of the Kremlin knows

(Continued on Page 7)

STALIN INTERVIEW

Text of the interview with Soviet Premier Stalin by a Pravda correspondent.

QUESTION:

How do you estimate the latest statement made by British Prime Minister Attlee in the House of Commons to the effect that after the termination of the war the Soviet Union did not disarm, i.e., did not demobilize its troops and that since then the Soviet Union is constantly increasing its armed forces?

ANSWER:

I estimate this statement made by Prime Minister Attlee as a slander against the Soviet Union. It is known to the whole world that the Soviet Union demobilized its troops after the war. As is known, demobilization was carried out in three stages:

The first and second stages, in the course of the year 1945; the third stage, from May to September, 1946. In addition, the demobilization of older age groups of the personnel of the Soviet army was carried out in 1946 and 1947 and at the beginning of 1948 all the rest of the older-age group were demobilized.

Such are the facts known to everyone.

If Prime Minister Attlee were competent in financial or economic science, he would have realized without difficulty that not a single state, the Soviet Union included, could develop civilian industry to the full, launch great construction projects like the hydroelectric power stations on the Volga and Dnieper and the Amu Darya, which demand scores of hundreds of thousands of millions in budget expenditure, continue the policy of systematic price reduction for consumer goods which also demands scores of thousands of millions in budget expenditure, invest hundreds of thousands of millions in the restoration of the national economy destroyed by the German invaders, and together simultaneously with this multiply its armed forces and develop war industry.

It is not difficult to understand that so reckless a policy would have led any state to bankruptcy.

Prime Minister Attlee should have known by his own experience as well as by the experience of the United States that the multiplication of a country's armed forces and an arms race lead to developing war industry, to curtailing civilian industry, to stopping great civilian construction work, to increased taxation, to a rise in prices for consumer goods.

It stands to reason that if the Soviet Union is not reducing but on the contrary is expanding its civilian industry, is not winding up but on the contrary expanding the construction of new civilian hydroelectric power stations and irrigation systems, is not stopping but on the contrary continuing the policy of price reduction, it cannot simultaneously with this inflate war industry and multiply its armed forces without risking finding itself in a state of bankruptcy.

If despite all these facts and scientific considerations, Prime Minister Attlee considers it nevertheless possible to slander the Soviet Union and its peaceful policy, this can only be explained by the fact that by slandering the Soviet Union he thinks it is possible to justify the armaments race in Britain now being carried out by the Labor Government.

Prime Minister Attlee needs a lie against the Soviet Union and it is essential to him to depict the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union as an aggressive one and the aggressive policy of the British Government as a peaceful one in order to mislead the British

people, to impose upon them that lie about the USSR and thus to draw them by means of deceit into the new world war being organized by the ruling circles of the United States.

Prime Minister Attlee represents himself to be a supporter of peace. However, if he is really in favor of peace, why did he reject the proposal of the Soviet Union in the United Nations Organization for the immediate conclusion of a peace pact between the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States of America, China and France?

If he truly stands for peace, why did he reject the proposals of the Soviet Union for an immediate start on the reduction of armaments, for the immediate prohibition of atomic weapons?

If he is really in favor of peace, why does he persecute the fighters of peace, why did he prohibit the peace congress in Britain? Can a campaign in defense of peace threaten Britain's security?

It is obvious that Prime Minister Attlee is not in favor of preserving peace but of unleashing a new aggressive world war.

QUESTION:

What do you think of the intervention in Korea? How could it end?

ANSWER:

If Britain and the United States reject finally the proposals made by the People's Government of China, the war in Korea can only end in a defeat of the interventionists.

QUESTION:

Why is it possible that the American and British generals and officers are worse than the Chinese and Korean ones?

ANSWER:

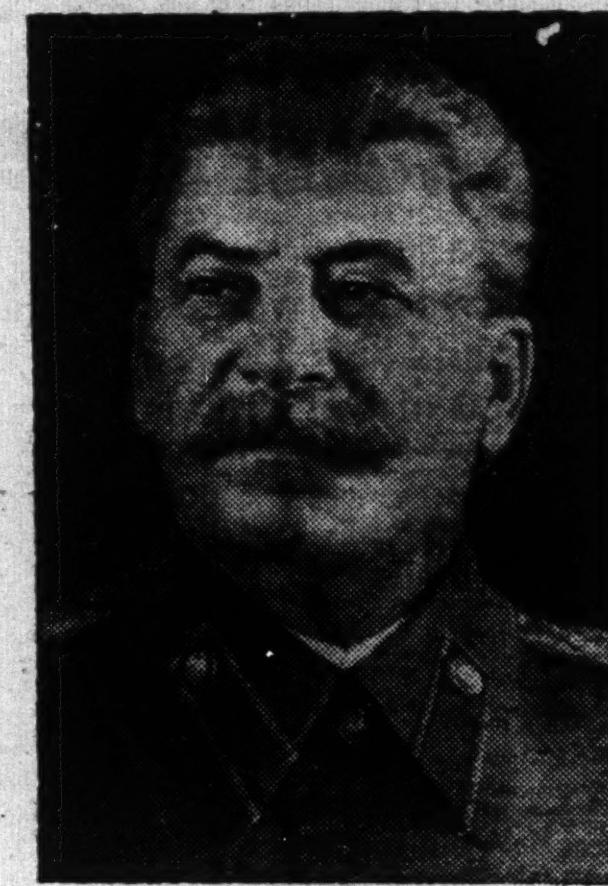
No, they are not worse. American and British generals and officers are in no way worse than the generals and officers of any other country.

As to the soldiers of the United States and Britain, as is known, they showed themselves in the best light in the war against Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan. Wherein lies the crux of the matter then? It lies in the fact that the soldiers regard the war against Korea and China as unjust, whereas they regarded the war against Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan as completely just.

The matter at issue is that this war is extremely unpopular among the American and British soldiers. Indeed, it is difficult to convince the soldiers that China, which is not threatening either Britain or the United States, and from which the Americans appropriated the island Taiwan (Formosa), is the aggressor, whereas the United States, which appropriated the island of Taiwan and brought its troops to the very boundaries of China, is the party defending itself.

It is difficult to convince the soldiers that the United States of America is entitled to defend its security on the territory of Korea and at the frontiers of China, whereas China and Korea have no right to defend their security on their own territory or at the frontiers of their states. This is the reason why the war is unpopular among the Anglo-American soldiers.

It stands to reason that the most experienced generals and officers can suffer defeat if the soldiers regard the war imposed upon them as profoundly unjust and if, as a result of this, they perform their duties on the front in a formal



STALIN

way without faith in the righteousness of their mission and without enthusiasm.

QUESTION:

How do you estimate the decision of the United Nations Organization which proclaimed the Chinese People's Republic an aggressor?

ANSWER:

I estimate it as a shameful decision. Indeed, one must lose the last vestiges of conscience to contend that the United States, which appropriated Chinese territory—the island of Taiwan—and which invaded Korea close to the frontiers of China, is the party defending itself, whereas the Chinese People's Republic, which is defending its frontiers and is striving to secure the return of the island of Taiwan appropriated by the Americans, is the aggressor.

The United Nations Organization, created as the bulwark for preserving peace, is being turned into an instrument of war, into a means for unleashing a new world war.

The aggressive core of the United Nations is represented by ten member countries of the aggressive North Atlantic pact (the U. S. A., Britain, France, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway and Iceland) and twenty Latin-American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela).

The representatives of these countries now decide the fate of war and peace in the United Nations. It was they who carried in the United Nations the shameful decision on the aggressiveness of the Chinese People's Republic. It is characteristic of the present day regime in the United Nations that, for instance, the small Dominican Republic in America, whose population hardly amounts to two millions, has the same weight in the United Nations at present as India and much more weight than the Chinese People's Republic, which is deprived of the right to vote in the United Nations.

Thus, being turned into the tool of aggressive war, the United Nations Organization is at the same time ceasing to be a world organization of nations enjoying equal rights.

As a matter of fact, the United Na-

tions Organization is now not so much a world organization as an organization for the Americans, an organization acting on behalf of the requirements of the American aggressors.

No only the United States and Canada are striving to unleash a new war. The same stand has also been taken by twenty Latin-American countries, the landowners and businessmen of which are craving for a new war somewhere in Europe or Asia in order to sell goods to the belligerent countries for excessively high prices and to earn millions from that sanguinary business.

It is not a secret for anyone that twenty representatives of twenty Latin-American countries now represent the most solid and obedient army of the United States of America in the United Nations Organization.

The United Nations Organization is therefore taking the inglorious road of the League of Nations. In this way it is burying its moral prestige and dooming itself to disintegration.

QUESTION:

Do you consider a new world war inevitable?

ANSWER:

No. At least at the present time it cannot be considered inevitable.

Of course, in the United States of America, in Britain, as also in France, there are aggressive forces thirsting for a new war. They need war to obtain super-profits, to plunder other countries. These are the billionaires and millionaires who regard war as an item of income which gives colossal profits. They, these aggressive forces, control the reactionary Governments and direct them.

But at the same time they are afraid of their peoples who do not want a new war and stand for the maintenance of peace. Therefore they are trying to use the reactionary governments in order to enmesh their peoples with lies, to deceive them and to depict the new war as defensive and the peaceful policy of the peace-loving countries as aggressive. They are trying to deceive their peoples in order to impose on them their aggressive plans to draw them into a new war.

Precisely for this reason they are afraid of the campaign in defense of peace, fearing that it can expose the aggressive intentions of the reactionary governments. Precisely for this reason they turned down the proposal of the Soviet Government for the conclusion of a peace pact, for the reduction of armaments, for banning the atomic weapon, fearing that the adoption of these proposals would undermine the aggressive measures of the reactionary governments and make the armaments race unnecessary.

What will be the end of this struggle of the aggressive and peace-loving forces?

Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples will take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and will defend it to the end. War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in lies, in deceiving them and drawing them into a new World War.

That is why the wide campaign for the maintenance of peace as a means of exposing the criminal machinations of the warmongers is now of first rate importance.

As for the Soviet Union, it will continue in the future as well firmly to pursue a policy of averting a war and maintaining peace.

Robt. M. Lovett, Harry F. Ward Greet Foster on 70th Birthday

These are two of the many messages which have come to The Worker and the Daily Worker greeting William Z. Foster on his 70th birthday. More messages and tributes will appear in the Daily Worker during this month in commemoration of Foster's 70th birthday, an important event for the American working class movement to which Foster has devoted his life.

Lake Zurich, Ill.
Mr. John Gates, Editor, The Daily Worker
Dear Mr. Gates:

I am glad to join in the tribute to William Z. Foster on his 70th birthday. I remember his gallant leadership of the Pittsburgh steel strike, about 1920, and regret his loss as an active organizer to the trade union movement in the United States, of which he was a mastermind.

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

Mr. William Z. Foster
Dear Mr. Foster:

As you pass this traditionally significant milestone in your life, I add my greetings and good wishes to the many you are receiving in appreciation of your long, devoted and creative contribution to the American labor movement.

It so happened that our paths through life touched a little in your two most significant achievements—the organization of the packing house and steel workers.

As a young preacher in the Chicago stockyards district I was acquainted with the earlier effort to organize the workers. Knowing their conditions of labor and life I can estimate the

size of your task and the difficulties you had to overcome; also what the success of your effort has meant through the years to the workers and their families.

Soon after you began your work in steel I was speaking in Pittsburgh for a weekend, at your request, managed to get a few preachers together to hear from you the facts about the situation. For seeking the truth at first hand one of them soon had to leave his prominent church. Now, in his retirement, he still likes to tell how what he learned that day increased through the years his helpfulness to community well being in other places.

Then we met again for a time on the National Board of the ACLU where, like your successor Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, you always stood squarely for the basic principles of civil liberty.

Once more, not long since, our paths touched when we discussed on the air the compatibility of democracy and communism in the face of the rising storm that now threatens the foundations of our democratic rights.

It is out of this personal understanding of what you have stood for and sought that I welcome you to the ranks of those who have gone beyond the "three score years and ten" the psalmist allotted to "the days of our years." I am sure that one who has made history and then, in illness and the present turmoil, can write it, will understand that the psalmist was mistaken when he added "and if by strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow." Labor yes, but labor with joy.

HARRY F. WARD
Sincerely,

The Worker

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A Fateful Decision

ANY MONDAY NOW, the Supreme Court may hand down the fateful decision in the so-called case of the Communist "11."

The eleven leaders of the Communist Party face five years in prison. They were framed under the notorious Smith Act, passed in 1940 by an hysteria-ridden Congress with less than half of the members present.

The Smith Act was sneaked through as an "alien registration act." This was bad enough. But in reality, the Smith Act was a far-reaching conspiracy to overthrow the U. S. Constitution "legally." It says that the government can imprison any American or any political party which "conspires to TEACH AND ADVOCATE" political ideas not approved by the powers-that-be.

The government can jail or disband any political group if the FBI police decide that such a group TEACHES "the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

All that the government has to do is to hire stool pigeons to say that that is what the indicted party has in mind. It makes no difference if the indicted party denies it. It makes no difference if there is not the slightest evidence that it ever did anything or planned to do anything that could come under the police-phrase about "overthrowing the government." The government got its Foley Square conviction against the eleven Communist leaders by waving before the terrorized jury BOOKS and PAMPHLETS, some of them 100 years old. Then it hired stool pigeons to "interpret" these BOOKS.

In short, the Smith Act empowers the government to LICENSE POLITICAL PARTIES and to license approved political ideas and thinking. Any "not approved" ideas are dangerous. Their advocates face prison.

The 1940 Smith Act wipes out the bedrock of the nation's democratic freedom—the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

This says flatly that "Congress shall make no laws abridging the freedom of speech or press."

The Smith Act is exactly such a law.

• • •
THE SUPREME COURT NOW DECIDES whether such a "thought control" law is constitutional.

It is obvious that the case of the Communist Party eleven is not the case of eleven men at all.

The case of the eleven is the case of the American people and the existence of the Bill of Rights.

The Court is now deciding if the United States is going to be governed under a system in which all peoples organizations—unions and political parties—must be licensed and police-approved before they can carry their ideas to the people.

The court is going to decide if Abraham Lincoln was right when he said that the American people always have the right to "alter, amend or abolish" any form of government which they, the people, decide to alter, amend or abolish.

EVEN MORE IMMEDIATELY, the court will be deciding if the American people have the right to TEACH AND ADVOCATE PEACE.

For it is a known fact that the government today considers the advocacy of PEACE and any opposition to atomic warfare as close to "treason" and as helping to "overthrow the government."

The Communists are merely the first targets in this plot against the Constitution because they are advocates of peace today and of Socialism as the ultimate solution for America's problems.

But the Communists will not be the last targets. The whole country is the target.

The nation should be alerted to the deadly meaning of the issues now being weighed by the Supreme Court. The nation should urge the repeal of the Nazi-style Smith Act. It should urge the highest court in the land to stand by the Bill of Rights.

It is after all the people who must be the judges of whether their traditional rights shall be destroyed by men who are afraid to let the country choose peace instead of war.

Foster As Marxist Charted American Labor's Path

By Robert Thompson

This article is from the report by Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York Communist Party, to the recent national convention of the Communist Party. The full text of his report is to be published in the coming issue of POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

William Z. Foster's great Marxist work, *Political Outline History of the Americas*, is the logical—and in a sense inevitable—product of Foster's life-time role of theoretical leadership in the Marxist and labor movement.

Because of factionalism in the '20s and Browderism in the '30s and more recent years, our Party never fully evaluated Comrade Foster's great theoretical contributions made over a period of 40 years. In fact, there was often an effort to minimize his outstanding theoretical role through left-handed compliments of his being a great organizer and a first-class strike strategist and union leader.

Now, Foster is a great labor organizer. Even the enemies of Marxism are forced to concede this. For example, Robert Brooks, under the title "When Labor Organizes," writes:

"In spite of almost insuperable obstacles, Foster gave the American labor movement a magnificent lesson in strategy, discipline, perseverance and courage. Race conflicts, post-war political reaction, the Palmer 'red' raids, wholesale discharges of union members, the defection of the craft leaders and the impetuosity of thousands of workers did not prevent Foster and his helpers from organizing about 365,000 members and holding them in line."

It might be noted that this organizing drive led by Foster brought more Negro workers into the unions than had ever been organized up to then and was the first great victory in the trade union movement of the principle of Negro-white labor solidarity. Even William Green, in his book "Labor and Democracy," written in 1939, is forced to say:

"Early Communist activity in this country centered around Mr. William Z. Foster, who had been the secretary of the Steel Workers'

Organizing Committee in the campaign to organize the steel workers in 1919. He had previously helped in the organization of stockyard workers in Chicago and in both places he had done outstanding work."

THE REPORT of the Interchurch World Movement on the 1919 steel strike comments:

"Mr. Foster's business might be described as making the labor movement move. His approach has been that 'organization does not happen; it is made to happen.'

Our Party benefits greatly from, and is very proud of, the great organizing talents and unique prestige in this respect of Comrade Foster in the labor movement. Yet it cannot be said that this is the main thing about Comrade Foster. The main thing about Comrade Foster is that, among American Communists, his has been, and is, the leading role in charting a Marxist path for the working class of our country. Foster is, first and foremost, a great Marxist political leader and theoretician.

Foster's stature as a theoretical and political leader was shown in his immediate and profound grasp of the immense significance of the October Socialist Revolution. Again, let us turn to the testimony of non-Marxists.

In an article of this period in The Nation entitled, "What Lies Back of Foster," we read:

"The process of making over the American labor movement in the image designed by Foster and his followers will be a slow one, but it seems to be gaining momentum, and it is a process that should absorb the attention of business as well as labor. If one may generalize, I should say that intellectual differences become most important in times of actual change. Mr. Gompers has had his opponents since he first attained leadership over the American Federation of Labor. Daniel De Leon, Eugene V. Debs, William Haywood and many other borers from within and without, year after year challenged his power in the name of principle. Yet Mr. Foster's challenge today is more formidable than these others in the eyes of the leaders

because the idea of change has been hurled at labor by the Russian Revolution and the post-war upheaval and all that underline them."

COMRADE FOSTER immediately drew life-long conclusions from the turn in the tide of world history represented by the victory of the working class under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin in the Soviet Union. He set out to bring the meaning of that great event to the working class of our country and for over 30 years has played the role of giving the most outstanding theoretical and political leadership to our Party in this task. He immediately became a founder of the CPUSA, was the major force in bringing into our Party a decisively important trade union and native American cadre, and for over 30 years has played the role of giving the most outstanding and consistent theoretical and political leadership in the building of our Party and the developing of its program, policies and tactics. For over 30 years, on the American scene, he has been the leading exponent and defender of Marxism against Lovestoneism, Trotskyism, Browderism, Titoism, and all other efforts to revise and corrupt Stalinist theory and ideology.

ONE OF Comrade Foster's most valuable qualities as a Marxist, political and theoretical leader, is his outstanding ability to use objectively and incisively, the weapon of self-criticism. His basic writings as well as his daily work is saturated with a self-critical spirit. For example, in his book "From Bryan to Stalin," written in 1937, he turns to an evaluation of his role 20 years earlier in the First World War and writes:

"Despite the revolutionary aims I had in mind, this whole war-time policy of mine was grossly incorrect. True, it had in it definite elements of antagonism to the war and it was also in sharp conflict with the Compters' social peace' policy of no strikes and no organizational campaigns, a program that certainly prevented the organiza-

(Continued on Page 6)

Foster as Marxist Charted U. S. Labor's Path

(Continued from Page 5)

tion of several million workers during the war period. Nevertheless, it was fundamentally wrong. What was wrong with my policy originated in my Syndicalist over-estimation of the role of simple trade unionism in the class struggle? It sacrificed too much for the building of trade unions. It ignored the fundamental necessity that all working class activities of the time had to center around direct agitation and militant political fight against the war."

Most recently one could point to Foster's analysis of Peoples Front and Peoples Democracy policies and the history of their development. Foster made the initial presentation of these questions in the pamphlet "In Defense of the Communist Party" and the book "Twilight of Capitalism," the basis for a self-critical, fully-developed and rounded-out formulation of these questions in the article "Peoples Front and Peoples Democracy" in the June, 1950, issue of Political Affairs.

This deeply and consistently self-critical approach is a most valuable future of Comrade Foster's political and theoretical leadership to our Party.

FOSTER'S ROLE of theoretical and political leadership on a host of other vital issues, which find their most advanced expression in "An Outline Political History of the Americas," can only be indicated at this time.

For many decades, concepts and practices of dual unionism plagued the working class and revolutionary movement in the United States. Ever since 1912 Comrade Foster has fought on all fronts against this American brand of left sectarianism. In fact, one of the very first contributions that Comrade Foster made to our own Party was the elimination of this disease from Party theory and tactics. This enabled our Party to enter the main stream of the labor movement and laid the foundation for all Party mass work. Foster's struggle against dual unionism was essentially a struggle for a correct relationship between the revolutionary vanguard and its class, a great and correct application of Marxist theory to the American scene.

If there was ever an example in the American revolutionary movement of the development and application of the Stalinist concept of struggle on two fronts, it was Foster's two-sided struggle against left sectarian concepts of dual

unionism on the one hand, and against the right opportunism of the AFL bureaucracy which blocked the organization of the unorganized on the other.

The bulk of the 20s is identified as the Coolidge prosperity period in our country, and on a world scale as the period of temporary stabilization of capitalism.

During this difficult period in our movement, when class collaborationism reigned supreme in labor's ranks, Comrade Foster concentrated his major energies in exposing these collaborationist theories.

IT WAS AT THIS TIME that he wrote *Misleaders of Labor*, the *Bankruptcy of the American Labor Movement*, and numerous pamphlets on the same subject. While exposing collaborationism at home, he wrote extensively on the accomplishments of the Soviet Union and its early triumphs. Many an American worker first learned the truth about the Soviet Union from Foster's writings.

The wave of widespread collaborationism affected our own Party. It expressed itself in Lovestone's theory of American exceptionalism, which challenged the Marxist-Leninist conception of the inner-contradictions of capitalism.

It was under Foster's leadership that our Party defeated Lovestoneism, one of the worst expressions of right opportunism and revisionism. And while the Party, headed by Foster, was engaged in this major ideological battle, Trotskyism raised its ugly head and again it was Foster who led the fight against it, further developing and applying the Stalinist concept of the struggle on two fronts.

It was during this period also that Foster's pamphlets dealing with organization of the unorganized and the lessons of strikes became blueprints and guides for the whole new generation of working class leaders who made a success of the great CIO organizing drive.

IN THE LATE 30'S, Comrade Foster began to show concern over the line of our Party and its role in the working class movement. He began to express dissatisfaction with the growing tendency inside our Party to become completely submerged in united front movements, often from on top, without establishing a position of our own when other forces failed or refused to join us on this or that major issue. He became particu-

larly alarmed over growing expressions of liquidationism.

The most dramatic and severe test of Foster's stature as a great Marxist theoretical and political leader came in 1943 and 1944 when the right opportunism of Browder blossomed into a fully formulated revisionist political line. Foster alone of the leadership of our Party was able to challenge theoretically and politically this corruption of Marxist science. In his historic "Letter to the National Committee Against Browder Revisionism" of February, 1944, Comrade Foster unmasked the fundamental features of Browder's revisionist line in relation to the war-time, and post-war, role of U. S. imperialism, and established the essential programmatic base for the development of a struggle to defeat revisionism and reestablish the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the CPUSA. He also, at that time, charted the tactics of this struggle which slightly more than a year later, in 1945, culminated in the defeat of Browderism and isolation of Browder.

IT IS THIS BACKGROUND of steeling in the crucible of major class battles on the ideological as well as other fronts that equipped Comrade Foster to give the decisive theoretical and political leadership to our Party which enabled it to emerge from the quagmire of Browderism in 1945. It is this background which has enabled our Party since 1945 to establish a level of theoretical activity which has enabled it to make an important contribution to the world Communist movement through an early and a correct estimate of the basic war orientation of American imperialism; to reestablish on a more advanced level a basic Marxist position in relation to the na-

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tional character and role of the Negro people's movement to tackle new questions such as Keynesism, basic roots of American exceptionalism, theoretical aspects of the woman question, and a host of other vital problems.

Our membership will fully understand the great significance of our Party's great new Marxist work "An Outline History of the Americas" to the extent that it understands that it is the logical, and in a sense inevitable, product of over 40 years of leadership on the theoretical front to the American working class by the Chairman of the Communist Party. That is why the second great task which our Party must tackle is to utilize the occasion of the publication of this work, and the 70th birthday observation, to develop a new understanding in our Party of Comrade Foster's role as the chief theoretician of the American working class.

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COME DANCE WITH US! In the Village, City Slicker dancing; square dancing; surprise entertainment; refreshments; Bring your friends for an evening of fun. Saturday, Feb. 24, 8:30 p.m. Greenwich Village Civil Rights Congress Photo League Hall, 23 East 10th St. Donation \$1.

Bronx

INTERVALE COMMUNITY Center (ALP-LY) presents Brotherhood Part. Dancing-cultural presentation Sat. Feb. 24, 1311 Intervale Ave., Bronx. Come early-stay till? Sub? \$1.50.

PARTY! Celebrate Negro History Week with all of Bronx County YPA. Fun, food, guys, entertainment galore! 645 E. Tremont (near Crotona Ave.) 8:30 p.m. Contri. 50c. Benefit Trenton Six.

Brooklyn

PEOPLE'S THEATRE comes to East Flatbush. Three Negro History plays with the Fraternal Arts Theatre. Dancing, refreshments. 117 East 93rd St. Brooklyn. IRT to Rutland Road. Adm. 75c.

Queens

JOIN QUEENS LY. Negro History and Cultural Presentation. Sat. nite Feb. 24th. Dancing, film, food. Contribution 50c Sun. Feb. 25th at 3 p.m. Exhibit, lecture, entertainment, refreshments. 107-04 New York Blvd., Jamaica "E" or "F" train to Parsons Blvd. N. Y. Blvd bus to 107th Ave.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

"NEUROSIS IN OUR SOCIETY" will be discussed by Francis H. Bartlett, Psychiatrist, well-known lecturer and writer in the field of psychology and psychiatry. ALP Club, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way) 8:30 p.m. Discussion and Social. Subs. 75c.

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LYL CLUB ADVANCE, 1223 Halsey St. Come and Help us Celebrate Negro History Week. Movie, entertainment and social. A good time to be had by all. 7 p.m. on. Adm. 50c.

SALUTE to Negro History Month. Ewart Guinier, Sidney Finkelstein, Exhibits, entertainment, dancing. Sub. 50c. Tonight, Sunday, Feb. 25, 7 p.m. 402 Keap St. Brooklyn. Williamsburgh Club above Republic Theatre.

ALBERT KAHN, distinguished writer and fighter for "Peace" will speak on "Re-militarization of Germany," Sunday eve, Feb. 25, 8:30 p.m. Midwood ALP Hdqrs. 1361 Coney Island Ave. Sub. 50c.

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Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 3)
ers for increased work loads.

American Woolens made it clear, of course, that even its five cent offer is contingent upon approval of "proper authorities" in Washington. Thus it is becoming clear to the workers that they have to both smash any type of a wage freeze to get any kind of raise and build up the keenly felt work load issue if they are to have any limits on speedup and influence on job security. More than 9,000 workers were unemployed in the woolen center of Lawrence before the walkout of 8,000 on strike there.

★
FROM THE BEGINNING of the strike there was evidence of friction between rank and file members and the officers of the TWUA. Members who have experience in past strikes thought it strange the officials should advise workers to stay home and confine picketing to token groups of a half dozen or so at a gate. Statements of union leaders lay main hopes on reported negotiations between industry and War Production officials for "price relief" to the mill owners. They seem to feel that a rise in prices would overcome the main hurdle in wage negotiations. In the meantime, the

workers are expected to just sit it out home.

As one old timer of the Pawtucket Lorraine Mills said to me:

"This is a funny strike. I don't like the way it's going. No mass picketing, no real effort to pull out the non-union mills here."

★

HE LISTED THE NAMES of four other woolen mills in Pawtucket not on strike and employing 1,700 workers compared to 1,400 in the struck Lorraine. The union leaders have neither issued an appeal to the non-union workers to come out nor mobilized an effective mass picket demonstration to pull out the plants.

That the non-union workers are ready to come out was well indicated in nearby Olneyville where on the initiative of the strikers in the Julliard Mill three unorganized mills with a total of 900 workers were pulled out.

Another mill of 150 was similarly induced to join strike ranks in Woonsocket, R. I.

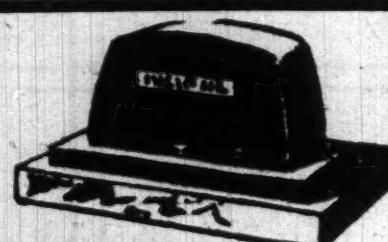
The thinking of the TWUA officials was described to me by the Lorraine striker, John Cavanaugh, manager of the Providence-Pawtucket Joint Board of the union, replying to demands from workers for mass picketing of non-union plants, said it was really an advantage to the strikers if the non-unionists stay on the job because the struck employees would get "nervous" when they see non-union goods reach the market. This argument did not seem to impress the workers, he added, who insisted on a real effort to pull out the working mills.

Many of the workers are beginning to see that the strike will be won at the mill gates by a daily show of vigilance and participation by the workers and not in Washington. I don't think the officers of the union will be able to hold it to a stay-at-home level long.

In everlasting memory of
ARTHUR SOLOMON
killed in the fight against
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Ask Reopening of Case Against Derrick Killers

By John Hudson Jones

The New York Police Department, Mayor Impellitteri, and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan showed complete contempt for New York Negroes when they whitewashed and then honored the police killers of Negro veteran John Derrick.

With calculated anti-Negro arrogance, Police Commissioner Thomas Murphy cited Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakakis for meritorious acts in the line of duty two days after Hogan engineered a "no basis indictment" return in the Grand Jury Feb. 16. The Mayor, as administration leader, had already greased the way for the outrageous white chauvinist acts by refusing to act in the killing himself and ignoring representative citizens who asked that he speak out on the matter.

★
DERRICK WAS SLAIN on Dec. 7, just 24 hours after his discharge from Fort Dix which he was celebrating with an Army buddy Pvt. Oscar Farley and a friend Zack Milline. A large sum of money he carried disappeared after he was slain.

Even before the killers were honored the Communist Party of Harlem had warned that the jury action was "an open license for police killing of Negroes in New York. The lynch cops not only remain free but this whitewash constitutes in effect, instructions to the police force to murder and shoot down Negroes and other citizens without justification."

It is a direct consequence of the war drive of the Truman administration against the colored people everywhere. It is spawned from the mass lynching of the Martinsville Seven and the scheduled execution of Willie McGee. Thus the indictment against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leading Negro fighter for peace and freedom, is a part of this plan of war and terror."

The Party called for "all Communists, all labor, and all progressives and peace loving people . . ." to fight for the indictment of Derrick's killers and an end to cop violence.

★
THE WARNING of the Communists came to pass when Johnny Thomas, a member of the famous Negro dance team "The Rockets," and a woman companion were attacked in front of the Hotel Theresa and a drunken cop shot at two teen-agers in 144 St. last week.

The New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People replied to the Grand Jury whitewash with a slashing letter of particulars charging that Hogan "mis-handled the case from beginning to end seemingly with a view to exonerating the policemen involved."

The NAACP demanded that Hogan give the facts to the public as told by the 45 witnesses, many of them eye-witnesses, that appeared before the jury.

The Harlem Civil Rights Congress also demanded that the case be re-opened.

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Wage Freeze

(Continued from Page 3)
son's wage freeze order, denounced the administration's price freezing as a "cynical hoax," warned of oncoming job controls by Wilson, and attacked the administration's policy of giving the war mobilization jobs to big business officials.

★
WILSON AND administration authorities tried to depict the walkout of labor's WSB members as a quest for jobs in his office instead of an attack on the administration's wage and price freezes. The former GE president and his chief assistant, Eric Johnston, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, put out hints that labor would be offered top jobs in the war mobilization machinery.

The hints amounted to nothing more than offers of jobs in order to remove labor's widespread objections to fixing wages.

Wage increases, not bribery of labor officials with a few high paid jobs, were being sought by 70,000 CIO Textile Workers who went into the second week of their walkout in 160 woolen mills in New England and New Jersey. The strikers demanded 15 cents an hour increase, cost of living adjustments, and pensions. They would be entitled to a cent under the WSB freeze order.

CIO AND AFL packinghouse workers dramatized their fight against the wage freeze proposal as 7,000 walked off their job in St. Paul, Minn., to attend a noon-hour meeting that stretched out into the afternoon. The packinghouse workers negotiated a nine-cent an hour wage boost that they now cannot get under the wage freeze order.

The CIO Auto Workers Union Executive Board announced to its 1,250,000 members that strike action is the union's answer if government wage freeze policies eliminates the cost of living escalator agreements and the 4-cent annual wage increase improvement factor, now contained in five-year contracts covering 1,000,000 auto workers.

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'65'ers' Picket to Stop Jimcrow Evictions At Stuyvesant Town

By John Hudson Jones

The struggle for democracy at Stuyvesant Town did not end with the passage of the Brown-Isaacs Bill in the New York Council last week, although the bill bars bias in tax exempt housing. But the struggle continued on a higher and sharper level last Tuesday with a huge picket line demonstration before the very doors of the almost lily-white citadel.

Beginning at 5:30 p.m. subway, bus, taxis began pouring out Negro and white workers, mostly members of District 65, Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers Union near Stuyvesant Town. Within an hour, 4,000 were marching outside the project, shouting "Our members will not be evicted . . ."

They were there to see that seven 65'ers and 26 other tenants who fought the project's jimmie policy would not be given the heave-ho by the billionaire operators of the Metropolitan Life Insurance.

A member of 65, Jesse Kessler was the first to strike the Met's "No Negroes Allowed" policy when he and his wife invited Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Hendrix, Negro friends and unionists, to be their guests.

THE FIGHT against jimmie in the 9,000 apartment development was begun by the Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis in 1943, when he sought to bar tax exemption to the insurance company which arrogantly declared its intention to bar Negroes tenants.

The Communist Party likewise entered the campaign in the early days calling for mass action with the slogan, "Make Stuyvesant Town a People's Town."

Subsequently a bill originally sponsored by Davis was passed barring jimmie in future tax-exempt housing, but the fight against jimmie in Stuyvesant Town raged on.

Then the project began taking

tenants and soon many of them who hated jimmie began to band together and organize to fight it. Their committee became the present Town and Village Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town.

Many local groups joined the fight. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Congress began a legal struggle which attracted nationwide attention, although the courts upheld the sanctity of "private property" and Metropolitan's right to bar Negroes any time anywhere.

THERE WAS NO DOUBT that the majority of the white tenants at the project were not opposed to Negro neighbors because the fighting committee polled them and they said so.

But in the courts New York City's Corporation Counsel sided with Metropolitan Life's high-priced lawyer Samuel Seabury in arguing the "right" to select tenants, meaning to bar Negroes.

Finally the fight became so hot in August, 1950, the management was forced to admit three Negro families. But at the same time it declared "no change in basic policy is involved . . ." and that "the management will continue to exercise its best judgment in renting apartments. Clearly showing intent to make token leasing to hand-picked families.

But the white-chauvinists of the Metropolitan were determined to have their blood so they attacked the people who had led the fight in the project. The attack still goes on, but the people and their unions are fighting back determined to win.

Evidence Refutes McGee Rape Charge

New evidence that Willie McGee did not commit the crime of rape for which he is sentenced to die March 20 in Mississippi's electric chair will be presented to federal courts in an 11th-hour legal appeal to save him, attorneys for the Civil Rights Congress declared Friday.

Bella Abzug, of New York, and John Coe, of Pensacola, Fla., attorneys for McGee, are scheduled to present the new data in habeas corpus proceedings they plan to initiate on behalf of the Negro victim in the U. S. District Court in Jackson, Miss., early next month.

Mrs. Troy Hawkins, Laurel, Miss., white woman who charged McGee assaulted her on Nov. 8, 1945, had, according to the new evidence, sought to bind McGee to an intimate relationship.

McGEE, the new evidence reveals, had sought to avoid the dangerous consequences of such a relationship. But Mrs. Hawkins, McGee claimed, stymied his efforts in that direction. He charged she threatened to cry rape and place him at the mercy of the lynch mob if he did not agree to the relationship.

This evidence was not brought out in the three McGee trials. Mc-

Gee feared that if the facts were made public he would be handed over by his jailers to the lynch mobs that have for five years been crying for his death. Three times attempts were made to lynch him.

And it will require the utmost heroic effort to bring these facts before the court in Mississippi. Defense attorneys have been threatened by Mississippi's leading paper, the Jackson Daily News.

Responsibility for safety of attorneys and others working for the defense of McGee has been placed by the Civil Rights Congress directly at the door of President Truman.

Truman, the CRC pointed out, has authority under provisions of the Federal Civil Rights Act to order his Attorney General to intervene on McGee's behalf.

Since all legal activity to save McGee will continue in the federal courts, the CRC pointed out, it becomes the duty of the President to instruct the Attorney General to appear along with the defense counsel and petition for a new trial of the case.

GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES TO

COMRADE FOSTER

on the occasion of your 70th birthday

MANUEL ROSEMAN

Tenants Map Fight To Repeal Rent Hike

Mobilization of tenants and people's organizations was being stepped up this week for repeal of the McGoldrick Rent Law, which provides for a 15 percent rent hike and mass evictions throughout the state. The legislative campaign will center around support

for the bill introduced by State Sen. William J. Bianchi, (R-ALP), to repeal the McGoldrick measure, which was pushed through by the Republican majority and the sell-out of the Democrats in Albany. With the McGoldrick Law giving landlords the green light for rent increases effective March 15, organized tenants mapped emergency measures this week for a powerful movement to block the increases.

The New York Tenants Council announced that a meeting of 5,000 apartment house chairmen will be held the evening of March 6, at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142 St. and Lenox Ave.

Stressing the urgency of the fight to save rent control, Sol Salz, executive secretary of the Tenants Council, noted that the state rent commission has already started printing thousands of rent increase applications for landlords and that thousands have already filed for the "interim" increases okayed by the commission.

The cynical teamwork of the GOP and Democrats in knifing rent control through the McGoldrick plan was expected to spur tenant anger and resistance even beyond the impressive demonstration of Feb. 14, when 2,000 representatives of tenant, labor and community groups poured into Albany.

The American Labor Party has announced plans to campaign for the Bianchi repealer, and the Tenant Council itself revealed that it

GREETINGS TO OUR VALIANT LEADER

William Z. Foster

on his 70th Birthday

We pledge that we will fight with you on the behalf of organized labor

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TO COMRADE BILL FOSTER

Warmest greetings to you on your 70th birthday. May you continue to lead the American working class many more years—and in good health.

Comradely Yours,

SAM

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COMMUNIST PARTY

With Warm Comradely Greetings

TO OUR VALIANT AND LOVED LEADER

In which I know My Late Wife would Cordially
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WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
on his 70th Birthday

Wishing you many more
fruitful years in the Fight
for Socialism in our Country

Greetings to
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Long life for his inspiring
faith to the American
people
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Greetings to Our
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Comrade
WM. Z. FOSTER
on the occasion of his
70th birthday
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Greetings to
COMRADE FOSTER
in honor of your
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Greetings to
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Wash. Heights Sec. CP

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

FEBRUARY 25, 1951

SECTION 2



GREETING COMMUNIST NATIONAL CHAIRMAN William Z. Foster (seated) at an earlier birthday are (left to right), Communist Party

leaders John Williamson, Henry Winston, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis.

The Story of a Workingman

THE life story of William Z. Foster is an inspiring epic of American labor. It contains the stormy sweep of modern American history.

It starts, 70 years ago, a bare 16 years after the close of the war that freed the slaves. Frederick Douglass, escaped slave who gave millions heart and understanding, still lived: the tradition of the Abolitionists existed, and the American Federation of Labor was organized.

There is all this—and much more—in the life of the man millions regard as a leader of the best in the modern labor movement of the nation.

World Honors Him

—His is the story of the American workingman: the stature he has achieved augurs the stature the American working class can—and inevitably will—achieve. For, more than any living American today, he is the son of our working class, was nurtured on its triumphs, suffered, and learned from, its defeats.

He belongs to America—and to the world. Today, his 70th birthday, cablegrams of admiration and love come to

William Z. Foster's life, at 70, is an epoch tale of U.S. labor. Railroader, seaman, homesteader, AFL leader and now head of the Communist Party, Foster has made, as well as written, history.

By JOSEPH NORTH

him from all the nations of the world—particularly those where 800,000,000 have torn themselves from the bonds of imperialist slavery and march as free men.

The fabric of Foster's early life includes the strains of the American working class struggle for economic and political freedom. There is in it the grandeur of the early pioneers of labor, the Molly Maguires of the coalfields, the heroism of the Homestead steel strikers, the Haymarket giants who inaugurated the victorious fight for the eight-hour day.

He—more than any man—pioneered to win the organization of industrial unions, their political action, their unity with

the Negro people, their consciousness as a national and world force. And their need for national and international solidarity.

He differed, however, from all his predecessors and early contemporaries in that he achieved eminence as a social scientist—a master of the working class science, Marxism-Leninism, and found the solution which many of them sought—the goal of Socialism.

Today he stands pre-eminent, not only as a trade union leader and strategist, but as a political thinker—the foremost exponent of Marxism-Leninism in this hemisphere. He found the solution which many of them sought earnestly but

blunderingly—the emancipation of the working class through Socialism.

Because of that, he has become the nation's foremost exponent of peace, as the record shows.

This American giant began life humbly, in deep poverty, in Taunton, Mass., one of 23 sons and daughters born to an heroic working class mother whose early years were spent amid the clattering looms and consumptive lint of England's textile industry.

His father, a Fenian revolutionary in Ireland, had dedicated his life to Ireland's freedom. Foster's father, a carriage-washer by trade, had enlisted in the British army to work among the Irish soldiers therein and bring them the message of their country's struggle for national liberation.

The Communist Man

Betrayed by a turncoat, he was a jump ahead of the Crown's police and escaped to this country where he settled near Boston.

A few years afterward, they moved to the slums of Philadelphia, where their son managed to get three years of school-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

This Week's Magazine Marks Foster's 70th Birthday



THE UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION at New York's Union Square on March 6, 1930. William Z. Foster (right) as he addressed the



meeting, and (picture, lower right) as the throng marched into the square.

'Don't Starve! Fight'

By HARRY RAYMOND

I FIRST met Bill Foster on March 6, 1930. It was a memorable day. For on that day the Communist Party had established itself as the leader of millions of unemployed workers.

We were on Union Square in New York City. I had come up town with a group of maritime workers who had elected me to a committee headed by Foster. The committee included Robert Minor, Israel Amter and Joseph Lester. We had been elected to head a demonstration of the unemployed and present demands for unemployment insurance and adequate relief to the Tammany administration of Mayor James J. Walker.

There were some 60,000 workers on the square when Foster arrived to join the delegation. The vast crowd swelled to 70,000 to 80,000. One hundred and ten thousand workers were on the square at the peak of the demonstration.

There were no electrical loud speakers used in outdoor meetings in those days. The best speakers in the Communist Party, the Unemployed Councils and the Trade Union Unity League, which together had sponsored the March 6 demonstrations from coast to coast, were recruited to speak from a half dozen stands set up on the square.

Foster Speaks

I shall never forget the hushed silence of that great crowd when Foster mounted the center stand to speak in behalf of the delegation.

He stood with a small notebook in

During the depth of the Great Depression, it was the Communist Party under Foster's leadership which provided new hope and spirit for the workers, 10,000,000 of whom were unemployed. This is the story, by a personal participant, of the Union Square demonstration of unemployed on March 6, 1930, led by Foster.

his hand. His words rang out like pistol shots across the big square. Those on the very edges of the crowd heard him as he laid down the law. He told how the capitalist system of production for profits had created a situation where the workers were unable to buy back the product of their labor, how developing overproduction was followed by mass unemployment, wage cutting and furious speedup for those still working.

Foster's Role

In All Meetings

I remember the tremendous response from the crowd when Foster, then 49 and a veteran of many great labor struggles, told the workers they must organize in Unemployed Councils, in their unions and neighborhoods for a national fight for unemployment insurance.

A section of the crowd began to chant: "Don't starve, fight; Don't starve, fight!"

Thousands of policemen surrounded the square. The Fire Department was mobilized with its apparatus in nearby streets. This mobilization of force was

ordered by Mayor Walker and Police Commissioner Grover Whalen to put down what the commercial press called the "revolution." Whalen had set up a headquarters about 100 feet from the main speakers platform.

But the workers were in no mood to have their right to assemble and petition denied them by police and firemen.

Other speakers were addressing the demonstration while the committee conferred. Foster's presence, his advice and leadership, his calm, clear estimate of the situation, imbued our committee with strength and an understanding of our responsibility as representatives of 110,000 workers.

I learned later that Foster had played a central role in mapping plans for not only our New York demonstration, but demonstrations in Detroit, Los Angeles, Seattle and other cities. The next day we learned that 1,250,000 workers in cities across the nation had answered the call of the Communist Party. They came out in the streets, as they did in New York, demanding unemployment insurance.

Right to March

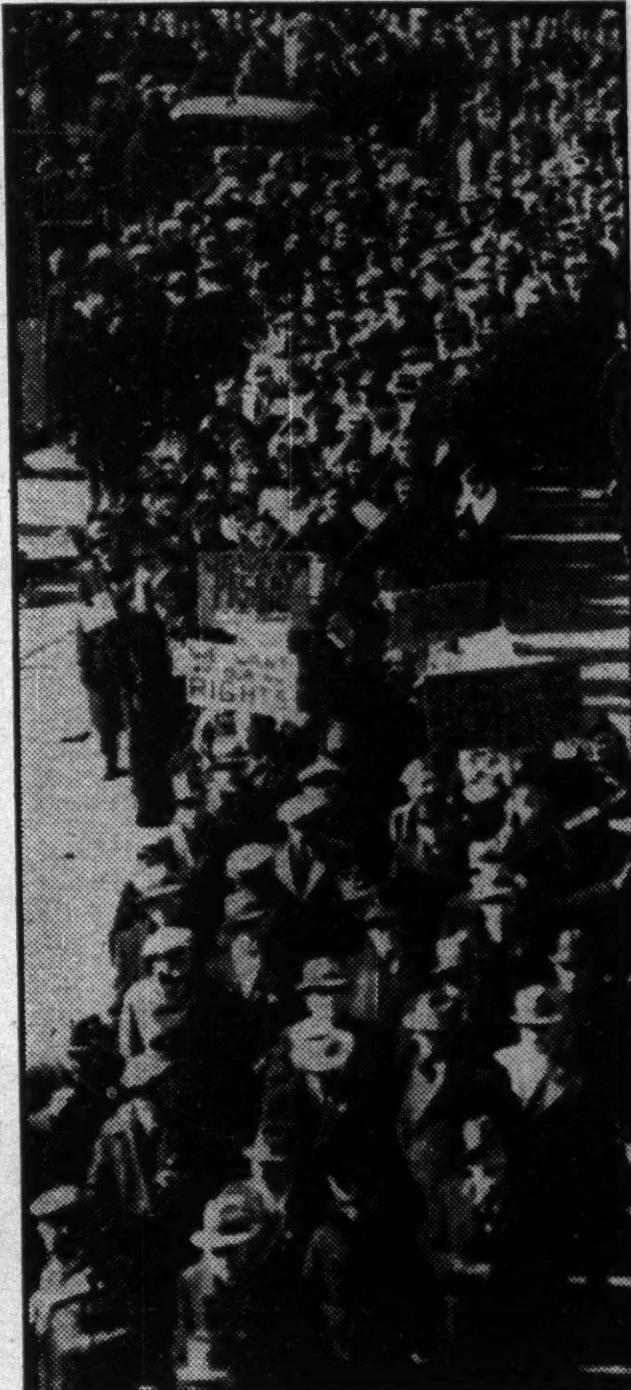
Put to Vote

At the height of the Union Square demonstration an important decision had to be made. Foster led our delegation through a gauntlet of uniformed and plainclothes police to Commissioner Whalen's temporary police headquarters on the Square.

We demanded a parade permit to march to City Hall where we proposed to place our demands before Mayor Walker. It was Bob Minor who reminded Whalen that Queen Marie of Romania and other butchers of the working people had been paraded with high honors on Broadway. He insisted that the workers who built the streets should have a right to march on them to present their petition.

Foster warned Whalen that the crowd intended to march, permit or no permit. And the tense conference broke up.

"I'll put it to a vote," Foster said calmly as we approached the speakers' stand. "The workers will give the right answer."



A roar of cheers greeted the veteran leader of the Great Steel Strike as he mounted the platform. Then there was silence. He reported the committee's visit to Whalen. The crowd was growing restless. Then Foster asked:

"Shall we march in spite of Whalen and his police?"

There was another brief moment of silence. Then the thousands of workers thundered: "Let's march! Let's march!"

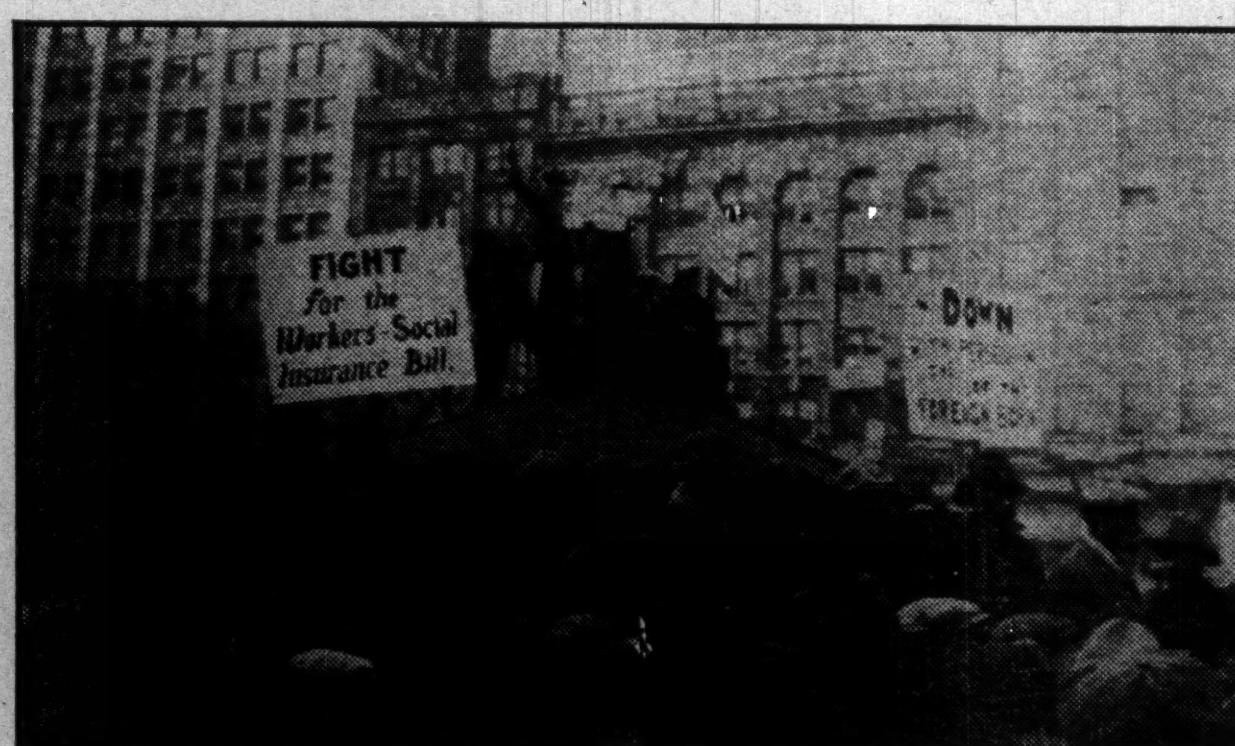
Foster signaled toward Broadway with his hand. The huge demonstration began shaping into a procession to move downtown. Foster moved with the delegation to head the march.

Pioneered Fight For Unemployed Insurance

But a signal was given to the police and firemen. They attacked with blackjacks and clubs. Although hundreds of workers were injured in the brutal attack, the great bulk of the demonstrators infiltrated through the police lines and formed another demonstration around City Hall.

Part of our delegation arrived at City Hall. With Foster at the head, we went through police lines to present the demands of the demonstration. It was there Foster, Minor, Amter and myself were arrested. We served half a year in the New York penitentiary.

It was during his term in prison that (Continued on Magazine Page 6)



NATIONWIDE DEMONSTRATIONS brought out a million and a quarter workers on that March 6, 21 years ago. This is a portion of the demonstration in Detroit

The First Real History of America

By GIL GREEN

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER'S new book, *Outline Political History of the Americas*,^{*} is the most important contribution yet made to a scientific understanding of the rich history of the three hundred million people of the Western Hemisphere. As such, it is without question the single most important book that has yet come from the pen of an American Marxist. And it is, of course, no accident that its author should be the foremost Marxist theoretical and political leader produced by the working class of this country.

To fully appreciate the magnitude, scope and originality of this work, one needs but bear in mind that up to its appearance, there has not been a single book which even remotely undertook to present a systematic and integrated history of the peoples who comprise the 22 nations of the Americas. As for Marxist writings, while there have been many basic contributions dealing with different periods and phases of United States history, there has not been, up to this point, even an authoritative political history of the United States, let alone of the hemisphere.

The *Outline Political History of the Americas* is a scholarly work. But lest some readers of *The Worker* be frightened at this, fearful that the book is written in the dry-as-dust style of an ivory tower professor, let me reassure them. The

* *Outline Political History of the Americas*. By William Z. Foster—International Publishers, New York City—668 pages—\$5.00.

story told by Foster is that of the people, their life, their struggles, their victories, their defeats, and their future. It is told with a simplicity and with a passion that makes the book both exciting and enjoyable to read and which transforms the reader from a mere observer into a militant participant.

The book breathes the revolutionary spirit of its author, his great understanding and love for the common people; his passionate hatred for capitalism and every form of capitalist exploitation and oppression. From the pages of this book, the reader sees the Indian people of this hemisphere as they were and as they are. He gets a glimpse of their primitive communal society, of their culture, and of what capitalist civilization has done to them.

Likewise, in respect to the Negro people, Foster tells the whole story of slavery, its vile brutality, the grandeur of the Negro people's struggles and revolts for freedom, the special status of the Negro people in the Black Belt in the United States as an oppressed nation, and their relationship to the Negro people in the rest of the hemisphere.

Foster constantly bears in mind Frederick Engels' words that "All history must be studied afresh," and uses his deep understanding of Marxist-Leninism to shed new light on the past, to show classes and individuals in their true historic setting, to rescue the rich democratic and revolutionary traditions of the common people from the bourgeois falsifiers and malignants of history.

While consciously avoiding the pitfalls of a narrow schematic approach to the past, which expects classes and individuals to perform feats for which ob-

jective developments have not yet prepared them, Foster, just as consciously avoids any glorification of the past, and evaluates all the actors on the stage of history from a working class revolutionary point of view.

This is of extremely great importance, for not only does Earl Browder, in his notorious anti-working class views, present U. S. monopoly capitalism as a "progressive" force, but during the period of his misleadership in the Communist Party, there was also the tendency to distort the past history of U. S. capitalism, accepting in large part the evaluation that the bourgeoisie made of its own history. Foster, however, never forgets that capitalism, even in its rising ascendant stage, represented a most brutal and barbaric system of inhuman class oppression and exploitation. He shows that "the capitalist development of the Americas has been one of the greatest tragic dreams in the history of the world," and proves the correctness of Karl Marx's statement that the growth of capitalism in the United States has been brought about "more . . . shamelessly than in any other country."

In the section of the book which covers the bourgeois revolutions of the hemisphere, Foster assesses the leaders of these revolutions from a Marxist point of view and rates the top three in the following order. First and foremost is Toussaint L'Overture, the magnificent leader of the Haitian slaves, who led the struggle for independence in conjunction with the struggle to put an end to chattel slavery. Second in stature, is Miguel Ridaldo, the Mexican revolutionary who was the representative of the Indian and Mestizo peons, and who made the struggle for the land a central

issue. In third place, Foster lists Thomas Jefferson, who while himself a large planter and slave owner, was nonetheless the representative of the democratic desires of the white small farmers.

One of the most important contributions in the book is the treatment of the national question as it affects the Indian people and the Negro people. Here many misconceptions are dealt with and answered, most typical of which is the false notion that the Indian people have somehow "vanished." Foster shows that there are well over 40 million Indian people in the West Hemisphere, far more than there were when Columbus "discovered" the continent in 1492. The status of both the Indian and the Negro people are dealt with country by country, and Foster proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that the national question is one of the most important unresolved questions throughout the hemisphere, although its concrete solution will vary from country to country.

The *Outline Political History of the Americas* also studies the struggles of the working class and the rise of both the labor movement and the Communist movement in each of the 22 nations. This is tied up with an exposition of the hemisphere problems of today and with the future perspectives. In these sections, Foster analyzes the present international situation and its drive of U. S. imperialism for world domination, which expresses itself in a renewed drive on the part of Wall Street to bring about the complete subjugation of Latin America and Canada and the transformation of the Latin American countries

(Continued on Magazine Page 7)

A Life of Work and Study

Bill Foster became a workingman at the age of 10, when he was forced to leave school. But though he worked long hours in many trades his day was never complete without gaining new knowledge through study of books and pamphlets. The habits formed in youth serve him well today at the age of 70.

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

WHEN Bill Foster left school to go to work at the age of 10, he made up for his loss by cultivating the habit of reading. By the time he was 19 he had read everything he could lay his hands on in the field of history and science. That's how he discovered Socialist literature. He describes himself in his youth as an omnivorous reader. There were not the many distractions of movies, radio and television which interfere with the daily lessons of today's youngsters.

This habit of intensive and systematic studying of a subject until he had thoroughly mastered it, remained and deepened with Bill Foster throughout his lifetime. On board ship, on a lonely homestead in Eastern Oregon, in Socialist and IWW halls of Western cities, riding in a freight car, driving a circus wagon, railroading—Bill always had a book to study, a pocket full of pamphlets and labor papers or a text book on a language he was learning. He commented on this in the *Twilight of Capitalism*, as follows: "If I was starting my life over again—one thing I would surely do, despite the press of practical work, would be better to organize my time so as to enable me to indulge more than I have in the reading of science and history that I love so much. This is one thing that the youth in the labor and Communist movement should resolutely strive to accomplish—to combine theoretical reading with the practical, to find time for lots of solid reading notwithstanding the most urgent demands of the day-to-day struggle."

This habit of mental self-discipline helped Bill Foster immeasurably during two long periods of illnesses after severe

heart attacks, which necessitated complete rest from activity. He reorganized his life, wasting no time in fruitless regrets, resolutely turning to writing and studying. In the 1930s, under these conditions, he produced two valuable and extremely interesting autobiographical books—*From Bryan to Stalin* and *Pages from a Workers' Life*. In the present period of enforced inactivity he wrote *Twilight of Capitalism* and now his crowning achievement a 600-page book—*Outline Political History of the*

(Continued on Magazine Page 7)



DURING THE 1918 STEEL STRIKE, Foster is shown (top, center) with Mother Jones, famous mine organizer. Lower photo shows Philip Murray, James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania AFL (next to soldier carrying flag) Mother Jones, and Foster surrounded by steel workers and unionists in uniform during World War I.



FOSTER SPEAKING TO STEEL STRIKERS during the great steel strike of 1918 at an outdoor meeting in Pennsylvania (above), and with a group of Pennsylvania steel strikers (second from left in photo below).

Pioneer Fighter For Negro Rights

Even before he became a Communist, Foster established a record as a fighter against Jim Crow, especially during the great campaigns to organize the packinghouse and steel workers during World War I. Later he was one of the first to work out the Marxist position on the Negro question.

By ABNER W. BERRY

WHEN William Z. Foster, on Feb. 25, 1881, uttered his first cry in Taunton, Mass., the Negro people, scarcely 20 years out of chattel slavery, were fighting a losing battle for their citizenship rights against the insurmountable combination of government, growing monopoly capital and its terrorist mobs. Tom Watson's Southern Populists, centered in Georgia, were fighting a rear-guard political battle against the aggressive racists backed by the ruthless trusts.

By the time Foster celebrated his sixth birthday in Philadelphia, white supremacy had crawled back to power over mounds of black corpses, and the nation had forced upon it the traditions and practices of the slave-holders as "Our American Way of Life."

The young Foster, playing around Broad and Lombard Streets in "The City of Brotherly Love," was a victim of the white masters' ideas so sedulously planted in the minds of white workers and their children. He relates in his book, "From Bryan to Stalin," how he and his white playmates, organized into street gangs, enforced the segregation sponsored by the newly-arrived imperialists. But, unlike many other slum-bred children, Foster did not remain bogged in the oppressive mire.

Youthful Incidents

At the age of ten he went to work. Association with workers, his wide reading and an awakened consciousness of his own exploitation, helped him to understand and sympathize with the Negroes.

Two incidents which Foster has recorded must have influenced him greatly.

ly. One was the time he tried to rescue a Negro hobo who had had his arm severed and his leg crushed by a train in Jacksonville, Fla. A white watchman refused to call an ambulance after learning that the wounded man was a Negro. A Negro worker finally aided Foster in getting the injured man an ambulance, but he had lost too much blood and died.

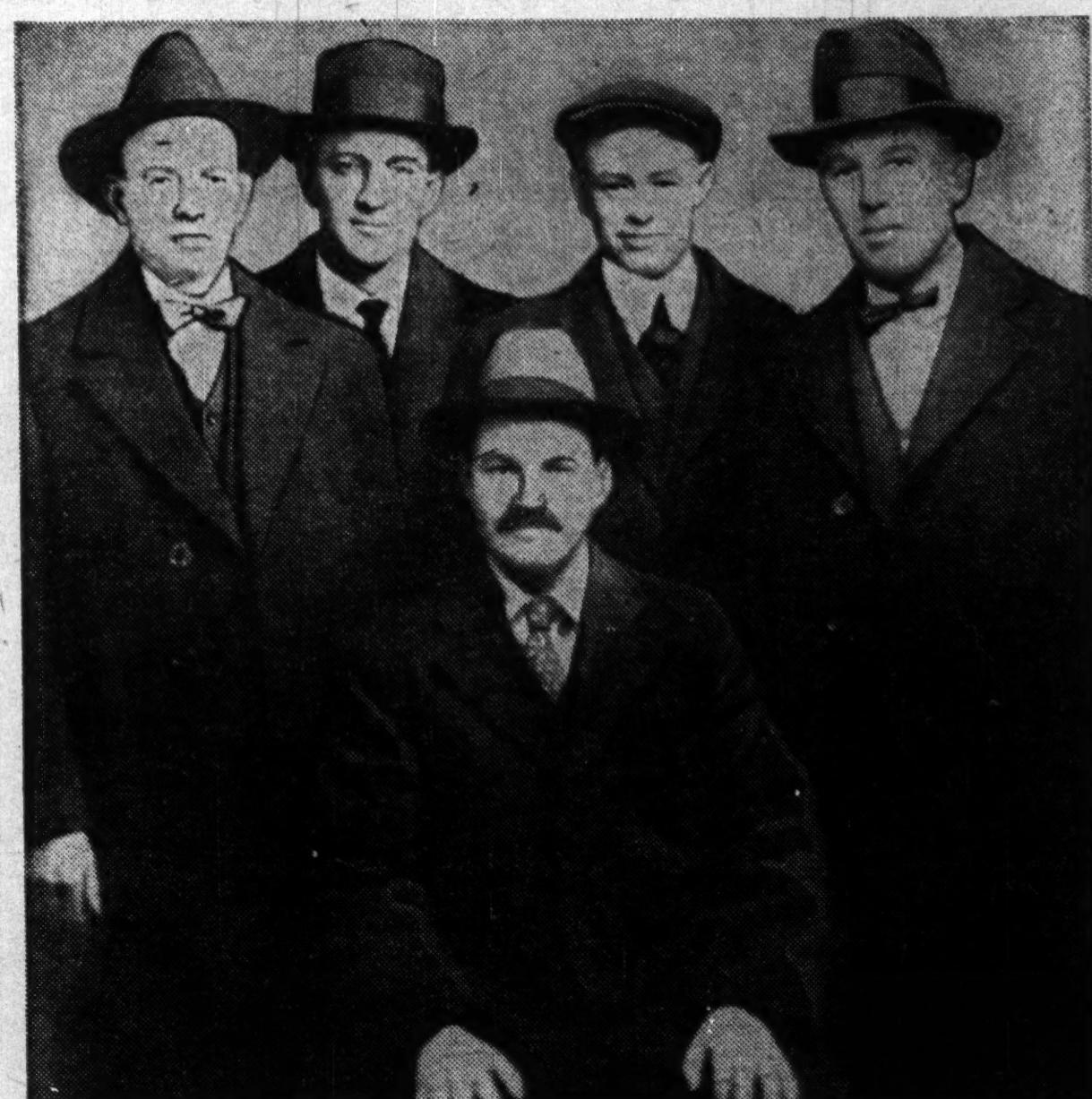
More than 30 years afterwards Foster remembered the incident and said of it: "I was amazed and revolted. . . . This cold-blooded act exposed in all its rotten nakedness the system which robs Negroes of their rights and treats them as . . . sub-human beings."

A little later, just outside Jacksonville, Fla., working in a mill for a "road stake," Foster saw how peonage was applied to the disfranchised Negroes. He was, himself, the near victim of a night-rider raid. He saw how sheriffs rounded up Negro workers on any pretext in order to force them to work for private employers. This, too, became a part of his working class education.

Packinghouse, Steel

His class loyalty, which was to grow and deepen as he worked and traveled throughout the United States and the world, vitally affected his stand on the Negro question as an American Federation of Labor militant. For in organizing the packinghouse workers in 1917, and the steel workers in 1919 Foster, alone among the labor leaders of the time, stood out in his insistence upon breaking the color line in the labor movement.

A majority of Foster's colleagues in the AFL at the time paid no attention to the fact that "labor agents" of the meat and steel trusts had scoured the south-



ern hinterland for Negro labor. They overlooked the fact that the 67 Negroes in Chicago's packinghouses in 1910 had grown to nearly ten times that number in 1917. And they could not understand that this policy on the part of the packers had a dual purpose — (1) to guarantee a plentiful supply of cheap, unskilled labor, and (2) to short-circuit the organizing drive by replacing union men with newly-arrived Negro workers.

As proof that this was a conscious policy, a Denver packing official sent the following memo to his Chicago headquarters: "We shall start at once to increase the percentage of colored help in the plant with intention of getting it to 15 percent or higher as soon as we possibly can." (Quoted by Abram L. Harris and Sterling D. Spero in *The Black Worker*.)

There were similar developments in the steel industry.

As secretary of the Stockyards Labor Council, Foster fought for concentrating on organizing the unskilled immigrant and Negro workers. His point of view won. More than 200,000 packinghouse workers were organized into the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. And it was an especial triumph of Foster's that 25,000

of these workers were Negroes. Foster and a small group of militants, including the late Communist trade unionist, Jack Johnstone, had to battle the Negro exclusion policies of many unions on the Council plus the head-on attacks by Negro anti-union stooges paid by the packers. Less than a year after the drive began the workers won an award of \$6,000,000. But later the reformist followers of Samuel Gompers, AFL president, smashed the union in trying to force into Jim Crow craft unionism the industrial union Foster had led in building.

Two years after the victory in the packing industry, Foster was in Pittsburgh as secretary of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers. In this industry, as in packing, the Negro workers were an important segment of the workers. An official later told a Negro investigator, "If it had not been for the Negro at that time (during World War I), we could hardly have carried on our operations."

Negro leadership, rebuffed by AFL leadership in their pleas that Negroes be organized, opposed the strike. John T. Clark, Negro Urban League head in Pittsburgh, proposed to Foster that Negro organizers be placed on the Com-
(Continued on Magazine Page 7)

The Test of a Labor Leader

TO SOME people a labor leader's accomplishments are measured by the length of time he held on to his union post, or the acclaim for him in the "respectable" press. Certain leaders may be distinguished for the above-average living standards their group of followers may enjoy.

But the real test of a great leader is his influence on the progress of the workingclass as a whole; his pioneering vision and ability to lead workers when the going is tough in those historic struggles that chart new paths for the millions. That was the test William Z. Foster met with honor.

Looking back, especially in the past three decades, we find Foster's name most prominently connected with those "firsts" that have profoundly influenced the recent course of the workingclass.

You meet thousands today in the American labor movement, at shop to top levels of leadership, who trace their start in the workingclass movement to a struggle Foster led. Many went with him all the way. Others reflect only partially the progressive imprint he left upon them. But whatever the degree of his influence, and whether it is boldly acknowledged or not, Foster's followers—the most consistent progressives—are a strong current in America's labor movement.

The greatest testimony to the effectiveness and significance to the movement Foster launched three decades back, has been the unending effort of the reactionaries to smash it. This effort is today at its high point of frenzy and viciousness. But basically, the progressive influence is more embedded among the workers today than ever before, and Foster at 70, stands firm, like a solid oak.

The most contemptible aspect of this drive against Foster and the movement he built is the effort to erase his achievements from history and from the minds of the present generation. An example of that was a "history" of the United Steelworkers of America made public by the union on the occasion of its tenth anniversary. In taking a slight cognizance that something happened in the steel industry in the years prior to the organizing drive directed by Philip Murray, there are a couple of paragraphs on the historic strike of 365,000 steel workers in 1919.

The Historian Forgot'

The "historian" was careful, however, not to mention the name of the man—William Z. Foster—who shook the most powerful trust to its foundations when, for the first time, he organized its workers and led that most militant and dramatic strike in American history, and did so without benefit of a Wagner Act, or adequate funds or enthusiastic AFL backing. Murray's "historian" couldn't have missed the name, for Foster was the head and storm center of that struggle, the target of as frenzied a nationwide press campaign and of "investigations" as were ever organized against a labor leader.

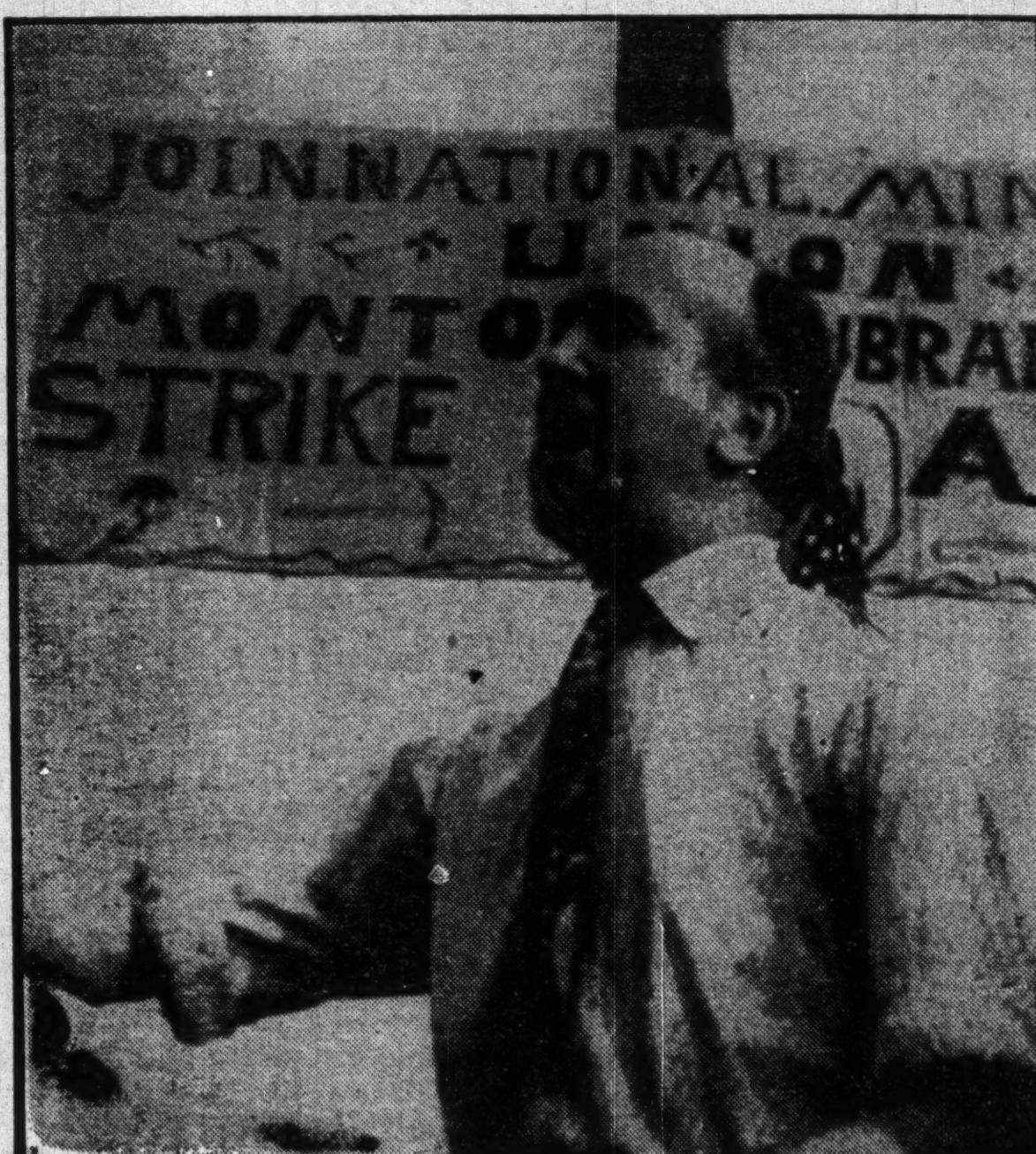
The second important omission in "history" was the fact that Foster not only showed how the steel industry could be organized, but he wrote a book and subsequently many pamphlets, drawing the lessons of that historic experience for the whole labor movement; how Negro and white, foreign and native born and the numerous crafts among them were welded into one solid labor army for about ten weeks. Those writings of Foster were, in fact, the "handbook" for the CIO itself 17 years later, when the drive in steel began with the help of the mine union's funds and a Wagner Act.

The third little omission was the well-known fact that when Murray began staffing his organizing campaign he had to come to the left wing for the sort of people most needed in those tough days—like Gus Hall, John Steuben, Bill Geibert, Joe Weber and scores of others who have had their training under Foster.

The story was the same in numerous

It would have been a simple matter for Bill Foster to land himself a high-salaried job in the labor movement, which is the sole aim of so many union officials. But Foster stuck by his principles and it is his teachings which are proving to be the greatest force for progress in the labor movement.

By GEORGE MORRIS



Foster addressing a meeting of Miners in the 1930's.

fields. In packing, where Foster, similarly, led the first successful industry-wide organizing drive and strike in 1917; in auto, maritime, textile and other industries where the early successful examples of the left provided experience and forces for the CIO.

To hear William Green boast, as he often does, of the AFL's "leadership" for unemployment insurance and social security, one may think he initiated the movement. The truth is that even as late as the 1931 AFL convention when more than 10,000,000 were unemployed, Green and his pals opposed unemployed insurance while the left forces were outside the convention hall picketing for it.

The left wing under Foster's leadership fought for jobless insurance and social security for eight years before the 1929 crash. Several months after the crash, on March 6, 1930, Foster was arrested as he addressed 100,000 jobless in Union Square demonstrating for unemployment insurance. A total of 1,250,000 demonstrated that day under left-leadership from coast to coast. Foster spent six months in jail for giving such leadership while Green still denounced jobless benefits as "anti-union."

Trade Union

Educational League

Two factors were most responsible in steering Foster to the path he took in the past three decades: his own experience, especially in the steel strike, convinced him that secessionism is escape from the basic struggle and that progressives should join forces to work WITHIN the existing unions to bring them up to a progressive level; the second was his first visit to the Soviet Union where he saw with his own eyes the first major victory of Socialism over

capitalism. Upon his return and an extensive tour through the country in 1921, he formed the Trade Union Educational League as the expression of the "live wires" and "militants" within their own unions for a fighting program. That program was soon to stir most of the labor movement and many conventions. Rank and file movements were often strong enough to have all or part of it approved. That was the period of the "great debate" in the labor movement—Foster vs Sam Gompers.

AFL Expulsions

Some of the slogans of the TUEL were: industrial unionism—craft union amalgamation; organize the unorganized; concentrate on the basic industries; full equality for the Negro workers in shop and union; the shop delegates (stewards) system; out with the racketeers; rank and file control, out with the bureaucrats; militancy, no class collaboration; equal pay for equal work; recognition of and friendship with the Soviet Union; international labor solidarity against war.

But while officially some AFL bureaucrats appeased their members with lip service for the above slogans they feared Foster. In dark corners they plotted an expulsion and red baiting drive. Those expulsions setting a pattern for similar attacks upon the left today, ushered in a period of stagnation for labor and surrender to open shoppism.

But it was not a period of stagnation for Foster and the movement he led. He worked tirelessly to preserve the left forces under the new conditions. He led them in exemplary organizing work and militant strikes when company

unions thrived and the top leaders of the AFL proclaimed the strike a weapon of the past and took to cooperation with the employers. That period saw such left-led struggles as the long and bitterly-fought Passaic textile strike; the 17-week strike of New York furriers which, for the first time in American history gained the 40-hour, five-day week; the Gastonia, N. C. textile strike that demonstrated southern workers will organize and fight.

Those struggles and many more in garment, coal, maritime, auto and metal, refuted the class-collaborationism of the AFL and greatly contributed to that accumulating explosive force that brought forth the CIO in 1935. That was also the period when Foster did some of his best writing, notably his *Misleaders of Labor*, in which he poured out his deep contempt of the racketeering bureaucracy that then ruled most unions. That book gave a thorough exposure of the class-collaborationism of the twenties and outlined the program to fight it. Hundreds of men and women, many of them Negroes, who traveled with Foster in those days and in the five years of mass unemployment that followed, were trained to play the important part that they actually had in the CIO's early organizing drives when they came.

The distinction between Foster and other labor leaders is not alone in the honesty, militancy and rank and file will that he expresses in a labor movement of predominantly bureaucratic and often corrupt leaders. He expresses labor leadership raised to a Marxist level. It is his socialist outlook that gave greater meaning, depth and drive to his role in the labor movement. On the other hand, Foster's tremendous achievements as a labor leader made him the most popular leader of the Communist Party in the past 30 years. Furthermore, Foster, more than any other individual helped the Party center its activities among the workers.

Still Pitching

Foster's own typical approach: simple, practical, down-to-earth yet always mindful of the fundamental outlook, was a great influence in the Party's struggle to get out of sectarianism. Because in his own person he is so typically the American worker and so naturally expresses his best traditions, Foster has greatly contributed to developing Marxism on a native, American base. That trend runs through all his writings, and he has written more than any living or past American labor leader or labor writer.

It is ironic that people like Jay Lovestone and Earl Browder, who once were in the leadership of the Communist Party, but are now in the ranks of the enemy, sneered at Foster as just a "trade unionist." Thereby they sought to sidetrack him while they spun "highly developed" theories on the exceptional "progressive" features in American imperialism. But look where they are and witness how their writings turned into just so much scrap.

Foster never deviated from the cardinal postulate that the labor movement must struggle against Wall Street imperialism. Take, for example, the following from his *Misleaders of Labor* written in 1927:

"All the work of building the trade unions and the labor movement generally into fighting organizations of the working class must be directed towards the development of a conscious mass struggle against American imperialism. The capitalists of this country are now playing a world role . . . The imperialist policies of the capitalists are now the decisive factor in shaping every phase of the class struggle in the United States . . . The world stands on the brink of great wars. Yet the trade union leaders do nothing to hinder these criminal enterprises of the employers."

Twenty-four years later Foster is still defiantly pitching against war and imperialism, more confident than ever that its doom is sure and near.

Ted Tinsley Says...

ARCH EXPLAINS ALL

Arch Farch leaned against the wall, opened his lunch box, and extracted a cheese sandwich on a half a loaf of bread and a thermos of coffee. "It's this way," he said to Charlie. "I've been studying international affairs pretty carefully, and if you examine the facts you see the situation and it's like this."

"But—"

"Never mind the 'buts,' Charles. Now you take the U.S. News and World Report. This paper is run by experts. And what do the experts say? They—"

"How about—"

"Wait a minute, Charlie, wait a minute! They say the Russians aren't doing any big scale mobilizing for war. They're just going along. The article also says there isn't any war propaganda and the government there keeps insisting on plans to give the people a better standard of living. See? You gotta get the significance of this, Charlie."

"Well, if that's the case—"

"All right, Charlie. Don't interrupt. This article says there's no bread rationing in Russia like there was in the war. They're not hurrying up on civilian defense, either. The kids in the schools don't have to fall flat on their faces and make believe this would help if an atom bomb fell. So—"

"So—"

"Charlie, will you lemme finish? This whole thing is very sinister. You read this article and then you understand why we gotta build all these air raid shelters and stand on the roof on a chilly night and look for airplanes. Why, one night I stood on the roof and I saw two New York-Chicago airplanes. Two, Charlie! Spotted 'em both! Well, you see, the way I figure it is this. The Russians aren't mobilizing or building air raid shelters or rationing bread so we won't think they're getting ready for war. Of course, they're not getting ready for war, but that's sort of a tricky way of getting ready for war. The only reason they don't mobilize is that they don't want us to think they're mobilizing, so they don't mobilize. This is to catch us off guard so we don't build the air raid shelters. See?"

"Not exactly. I mean—"

"Never mind what you mean, Charlie. Don't be impatient. The way I see it is this. If we was to take it easy, on account of the Russians weren't preparing for war, then we wouldn't be preparing either and where would we be?"

"I would be—"

"I don't care where you would be, Charlie. But I tell you this, and I know what I'm talking about. There's lot of other good stuff to read, too, all by experts. Congress ought to read some of this stuff. Now you take the International Statistical Bureau. This is a very smart outfit, full of experts. For one buck, one lousy buck, mind you, Charlie, they will

send you a ten-page report on Russian Plans for War. All the details, the works! What do you think of that, Charlie?"

"I think—"

"Never mind what you think, Charlie. The point is this. Why should Congress spend all the dough it's spending, huh? Why should they spend millions of dollars training agents to find out where Russia is going to strike next. Every day in the papers the experts are guessing what Russia is going to do next. And here's the whole business for one buck, one lousy buck, Charlie! I tell you, Congress has gotta be stopped!"

"But Arch—"

"Just a moment, Charlie. You gotta see this thing as a whole, here you have a government that is going to strike without any civilian defense and no big-scale mobilization. That's mighty tricky! Now you take this atom bomb business. We say we gotta build shelters. So what do the Russians say? They say let's get rid of all the atom bombs so we won't need any atom bomb shelters. Get it? See, we all get rid of the atom bombs, us and Russia, and then we don't build any atom bomb shelters. There we are, without shelters! I ask you, Charlie, what would happen? Besides, how can we scrap the atom bomb when we already got atom bomb shelters? What good's an atom bomb shelter without an atom bomb? Heh? Hey, where are you, Charlie? Why didn't you wait till I got finished?"

My First Strike

[From "Pages from a Worker's Life," by William Z. Foster. Copyright 1939 by International Publishers.]

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WHEN, about 1890, it was proposed to establish Philadelphia's first electric trolley lines (on Bainbridge and Catherine Streets) a big howl was raised. This agitation, organized I suppose by the horse-car companies, protested against placing the new "murder machines" on the streets of the City of Brotherly Love. The trolleys came, nevertheless. Although they were hailed as a convenience, the car company was hated for its money-grasping policies, both with regard to its workers and the public.

Things came to a clash in 1895, when the motormen and conductors walked out all over the city for the right to organize, for better wages and improved working conditions. The strike, although short, was very bitterly fought. The company employed professional scabs; the police acted as a strikebreaking agency; the strikers were very militant, and the public was generally on their side. Violent collisions took place in various parts of the city.

At the time of the strike I was fourteen years old and already a worker for four years. I had begun to take notice of the many strikes in the nearby anthracite districts, the Homestead steel strike and the American Railway Union strike. So, when this fierce local streetcar strike broke out, I was all seas over with interest for it and lost no occasion to attend strike meetings and demonstrations. In doing this I got my baptism in strike violence.

The striking street-car men, all uniformed, were holding a demonstration on Market Street, which I, not working that day, joined. A thousand or two strong, the parade was going west on Market, each man carrying a new broom. Its head had just got past 15th Street, when suddenly, out of the courtyard of the City Hall, a big body of mounted police came galloping and tore into the strikers' ranks, laying about them on all sides with their long night sticks.

In a jiffy the parade was in confusion from this totally unexpected assault. The strikers fled precipitately. I found myself jammed in a hall doorway together with a uniformed motorman. An unmounted policeman made a swing with his club at the striker and knocked him down, while another gave me a belt in the jaw with his fist that left me dizzy. Suddenly the hall door behind me opened, a friendly hand dragged me in, and that was the last I saw of the affair.

The attack on the peaceful parade caused widespread indignation against the police and the car company. In many parts of town the inflamed workers openly attacked the scab-operated

cars, each of which was heavily guarded by armed police. The police were unable to cope with this violence, and for a couple of days the city was in confusion.

I lived in a proletarian neighborhood at 17th and South Streets, and our crowd set out to stop the scattering service on 16th Street, where cars were running at intervals of about one hour. At 16th and Kates Streets, we built a sort of barricade on the car tracks out of lumber, boxes, ashes and especially heaps of waste stone from a stonemason's yard.

Soon a trolley car came along. On the front and rear platforms, to guard the scab motorman and conductor, stood four policemen, revolvers in hand. Before the menace of the guns, the big crowd backed up Kates Street. The scab motorman, spotting the barricade from afar, decided to rush it at top-speed. But the car was derailed by the obstruction and stopped dead. The two scabs and the four policemen fled into a nearby building and stayed there until rescued. The crowd closed in on the car with a shower of chunks of marble, and in a few minutes it was a wreck. Several people were hurt by pieces of stone which, thrown from one side of the car, passed through both windows and hit those on the opposite side. That ended the car service on 16th Street, and we youngsters were jubilant at our victory.

The strike lasted only about a week, and it ended with a compromise, the terms of which I no longer remember. It all made a never-to-be-erased impression on me. It was the first in a long series of first-hand, practical lessons I was later to get regarding the harsh realities of the labor movement. I count it as my introduction to the class struggle.

Don't Starve! Fight!

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

Foster wrote the first draft of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill which was later presented to Congress.

Foster was again in the forefront of the great unemployment movement when he headed the mammoth Hunger March to Washington, D. C.

Unemployment insurance had become a live national issue. The fight launched by the Communist Party under Foster's leadership finally bore fruit. The Roosevelt Administration instituted the beginnings of a social security system. But this gain involved tremendous struggle. It is a monument to the American workers who rallied in that struggle and to the organizational genius to the man who was in its forefront—William Z. Foster.

THE STORY OF A WORKINGMAN

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

ing. Life as a worker began at 10; his first job was to help the sculptor who put the statue of William Penn atop Philadelphia's City Hall.

Then came 26 years of grueling labor in a great variety of America's working class occupations that took him across the country scores of times. "I never," he writes in his autobiography, "had a job of less than 10 hours work per day, six days per week, and for 10 years slaved on the 12-hour day, seven-day week at railroading."

From his first working days he could not accept the ruling class idea that some men—a handful—were to own the wealth of the nation and thrust the great majority into lives of grim poverty. He writes, in his brilliant *Pages from a Worker's Life*, that he was a "natural" for the revolutionary movement.

That book tells the Homeric story of a conscious, hard-hitting, enormously probing working class leader who dared all the hazards of the late 19th and 20th Century proletarian life to champion the living standards, the trade union and political advances of his class, his people, his country.

Hunger, cold, jail—these accompanied him as he moved across the country from job to job, strike to strike, convention to convention in those early 20th Century years. They are unforgettable told in his autobiography.

Riding the rods was an accepted mode of proletarian travel, in fact, the principal one, of many working class organizers then. They rode with death and miraculous escapes from a swift, shattering end was a normal part of the day's work.

Three years before the mast, crossing the oceans of the world, meeting workingmen of all races and creeds, were his college days. Stranded in seaports, the hard, grinding lot of the seaman, were his. And forever, his enormously receptive, attentive mind worked, as his heart dictated, and he observed every detail of his companions' lives, knew their dreams, shared their tragedies and their victories.

His book, *Pages from a Worker's Life*—is unique in American literature, affords the best picture of our working class that has yet been written. It is said that attention to detail is the earmark of genius—that is evident in his unforgettable accounts of his co-workers—whether they be seen through the choking dust of the fertilizer factories where he worked until he came down with TB, or through his dozen years as railroadman, or his three years as homesteader in the early wilderness of Oregon, or in his middle and latter years as organizer and leader of epic strikes (packinghouse, steel, coal), and in his decades as political leader of the Communist Party.

It was evident in his Wobbly (IWW) days, his Syndicalist times, his years as a topnotch AFL organizer, his probing experiences in the early socialist movement in his crusade for working class

emancipation.

What he saw in the Soviet Union, which he studied indefatigably in his first visit in 1921, persuaded the American labor pioneer, that this was the goal he sought—that Lenin's teachings had shown the way to Socialism. "And as a result of my intense observation and reading I declared myself a Communist."

From then on, this American worker and leader has been the outstanding figure of the Communist Party here. Tirelessly, he has fought to build it, safeguard it, to strengthen its foundations in the science of Marxism. He has written nine full-length books, 60 pamphlets, literally thousands of newspaper articles. Simultaneously, he has engaged in practical work that would have worn out a lesser man.

He is the Communist man—and exemplifies in his own life its credo that practice and theory must go hand in hand. The self-taught worker has read tirelessly and deeply the classics of political economy, economics, science, literature, history throughout his life.

Because he firmly grasped the social science of our time, he never let the ruling class bamboozle him. He immediately saw through the false Teheran theories of Earl Browder, recognized that the latter had forsaken Marxism-Leninism, and Foster waged relentless struggle victoriously against those ideas.

He knew, (well before the war ended) that fascist-minded Wall Street, swaggering with power after the defeat of their rival fascist empires, would never voluntarily permit an era of sweet peace to reign after Hitlerism was ended. The billionaires would try to capture the world, by money, force and violence, he warned, and tirelessly, he sought to awaken all to the dangers of universal holocaust in the post-war period. He knew, and he warned, that the employers would never willingly part with a cent in higher wages, or reduce working hours, or liberate the Negro people, and he said so.

Foster urged the working class to gird itself to defend its hard-won gains after the war. And history brilliantly vindicated his estimates.

Today, his party, multitudes of workers outside its ranks who experienced his inspiring leadership in the basic industries of the land, are celebrating his 70th birthday.

So at 70, he can say, as he wrote two years ago: "The advent of world socialism, now standing historically at our doors, in fact, already across the threshold, will liberate man from his ages-old slavery and open up before him a perspective of freedom, development, and happiness that he now hardly dares dream of." This dream was his life, and at 70, he is happy to have entered the days of its global realization. For it, he dedicated his life, and for his life, his teachings, his leadership, a world of grateful men and women celebrate his three-score years and ten.

They wish him many more years of life to see, and to lead them, to their complete liberation in a world of peace and abundance where all men are equal.

PIONEER FIGHTER FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

(Continued from Magazine Page 4)

mittee's staff. Foster agreed. Harris and Spero, in their book already mentioned, write of the incident: "Foster was willing but his associates were cold."

The Committee compromised and issued a statement in which it promised to treat Negro workers fairly. But this did not assuage the Negro leaders. Their suspicions were even heightened. However, Harris and Spero write of Foster:

"Foster . . . was in earnest in his desire to organize everyone."

Foster did not rest at issuing a statement. He requested and received an invitation to speak at mass meeting of Negro steel workers organized by the Urban League. As a result of his speech the Urban League leaders promised neutrality. But their neutrality gave the companies the edge with the inexperienced Negro workers in the face of the obvious anti-Negro bias of some leaders in the Committee. The result was that only a handful of Negroes in Ohio and West Virginia joined the strike. What Foster had seen of peonage, vagrancy laws and lynch law in Florida was presented to him again in the form of a problem in strike strategy.

In 1920, after the steel strike was lost and before he became a member of the Communist Party, Foster wrote frankly and clearly of his tense 1919 Pittsburgh experience: "For this tense situation . . . the unions are themselves

in no small part to blame . . . to relieve it the unions will have to meet the issue honestly and broadmindedly." Foster continued then that the unions would have to open their doors to Negroes, make an earnest effort to organize them and create an atmosphere of equality within the organizations.

By 1923 Foster had joined the Communist Party and was organizing the Trade Union Educational League, a loose association of militants within the AFL. Within this center Foster was able to apply some of his ideas which the official AFL rejected. The TUEL called for organizing Negro workers where official unions refused to organize them. It pledged itself to fight for the inclusion of Negro workers of all internationals affiliated to the AFL.

This activity of Foster's led to the formation in 1925 of The American Negro Labor Congress, the first modern attempt on the part of progressive labor in the U. S. to organize Negroes. The ANLC, while narrow in organization, aimed only at Negro workers, also tackled the fight against all other forms of Negro oppression.

This reflected the program of the young Communist Party which declared in 1925:

"Our Party must make itself the foremost spokesman for the abolition of all discrimination of the unorganized Negro workers (and fight for their admis-

sion into) the same union with the white workers on the same basis of equality of membership, equality of right to employment in all branches of work and equality of pay."

In Cleveland, Ohio, in the fall of 1929, after a series of expulsions of progressives from the AFL, the independents united in the Trade Union Unity League. Foster was chosen general secretary of the new union center. James W. Ford, then a Chicago trade union leader, was elected to the TUUL's national committee. So ten years after the Great Steel Strike and its lessons on the Negro question Foster headed a militant trade union center which had as a central part of its program the fight for "full racial, social and political equality for Negroes."

In leading the fight in the TUUL against the white chauvinism of the old line trade union leaders, Foster laid the basis for the organizing drive of the CIO. The scores of organizers he had trained in the progressive center did not have to repeat the 1919 experience. The result is that there are now roughly 1,000,000 Negro members of the organized trade union movement.

Opposed Browder's Views

But Foster's contributions to the fight for the rights of Negroes go way beyond the trade union field. As chairman of the Communist Party, he led the fight against the subtle chauvinism of Earl Browder and helped lead his Party to the Marxist-Leninist position on the Negro question. He rejected the attempt of Browder to smooth over the imperialist oppression of the Negro nation in the Black Belt. Under his leadership the Communist Party is today pioneering in the fight against the slaveholders' poisonous ideas of white supremacy. And his latest work, *An Outline Political History of the Americas*, proves him to be the most gifted son of America's working class.

Foster's birth date came in the midst of the brutal conquest of American Negroes by imperialism. His 70th birthday, however, witnesses a resurgent Negro liberation movement. The working class in the United States, though still not revolutionary, has developed a vanguard party and a growing section of the organized workers have broken with the Gompers philosophy which has for so long plagued labor.

One-third of the world's people are governed by people's or socialist governments. The struggle of the Negro people, the working class and the colonial peoples are merging to sound the deathknell of the war-makers and exploiters. He can be toasted on his birthday as one who has contributed immensely to the present developments toward Negro equality and peace.

Foster's New Book

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)
into a colonial hinterland of Wall Street imperialism.

In fact, the book itself was conceived by its author as a weapon which would aid in uniting the peoples of the hemisphere in the fight for peace, independence and Socialism. As Foster states in his preface:

"If the imperialist menace is to be combated effectively, it is imperative that the many peoples of the western hemisphere should become better acquainted with one another. They must learn to know each other's history, to understand the complex economic, political, cultural, and social forces now at work in and among all the respective countries, and how to build up a strong spirit of democratic cooperation among themselves and with the other peoples of the world."

It is in this spirit that this new major and profound contribution of Foster must be read and studied. It is impossible within the limits of a short review to do full justice to the scope and significance of this book. Suffice it to say that the working class of the United States and its Communist movement can well be proud of this important addition to the arsenal of Marxism-Leninism. A great weapon has been placed in our hands. Let's use it to learn the lessons of our own history and those of the peoples living closest to us. Let's use it to help weld the solidarity of the peoples of our hemisphere in the fight against Wall Street's drive towards war and fascism.

Current Movies

AT WAR WITH THE ARMY (Paramount). Veterans, Negro and white, will, no doubt, be forced, in spite of themselves to laugh at this alleged satire on army life. It will, however, be wry laughter because what is supposed to be satisfied in this film is not true satire. The literary and dramatic meaning of satire is that it attempts to ridicule and destroy what is bad and reactionary in existing social institutions. The film is a call to arms, which is not humorous, neither is it intended to lampoon the army for the purpose of criticizing it. On the contrary, it is a recruiting vehicle which could only mislead non-veterans. The outlandish and funny antics of Jerry Lewis as the company Sad Sack consists of good pantomime and goes well in the act along with the crooner, Dean Martin as Jerry's sidekick and top sergeant. Lewis' role of wandering aimlessly through the maze of 'channels' to see the company commander, all go into making a seductive lampoon of familiar aspects of Army camp life. If this reviewer laughed, he assured it was only to keep from shuddering at the thought of having to go through the real thing. The film ends with the company alerted to proceed overseas, and it comes suddenly as if some unseen martinet in the Pentagon bellowed: "Alright, let's cut out this foolishness and get down to the business of fighting. What the hell do you think this man's army is created for?"—H. C.

BORN YESTERDAY. An hysterically funny comedy delivering sharp political punches. While it's all pretty much on the light side—thanks almost entirely to the talents of Judy Holliday—the pungent dialogue does a devastating job on the corruption of congressmen and Big Business. Two shortcomings—the lame explanation that not ALL congressmen are corrupt, and the fact that audience laughter drowns out some of the lines—can be forgiven this Hollywood rarity. Broderick Crawford and William Holden help knit it together.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC. A fine production by Stanley Kramer, Jose Ferrer's voice, features and swordsmanship project the kind of Cyrano that should please and delight even the most hard-bitten follower of countless stage Cyrano. Morris Carnovsky gives his usual solid performance as LeBret.

SEVEN DAYS TO NOON. British travesty on the world situation created by the Pentagon's threat to drop the atom bomb. Suggests those who want to ban the bomb are enemies of peace and freedom, even dangerous lunatics.

STEEL HELMET. Released with the blessings of Wall Street, this racist and brutal version of the war in Korea betrays its makers. A "key" scene shows the cold-blooded murder of a North Korean prisoner of war. Mainly, a bad brew of propaganda and chauvinism.

THE HORSEMEN. Excellent Soviet treatment of the life of the Kuban Cossacks, based on an actual episode of the guerrilla war against the Nazis. A successor to the delightful musical Cossacks of the Kuban, it closes with scenes of peace-time construction. In Magic-color.

A LIFE OF WORK AND STUDY

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

America—has just been published. In preparation of this monumental Marxist study of the economic and political life of the Western Hemisphere he read over 300 volumes and innumerable pamphlets and papers, both in English and Spanish. Besides these two books he has also produced many articles and a lengthy deposition of testimony of questions, answers and cross-examination, submitted to the jury in the Foley Square trial, in defense of the eleven leaders of the Communist Party. It was not easy for Bill, ever a fighter, not to be able to stand beside his comrades, in court nor to be able to speak in their defense, but he did everything possible under the difficult conditions.

Every Hour, Every Minute

One of the reasons Bill Foster is able to produce such a wealth of writing is that since his early railroading days he has had a keen sense of the value of time and organizes his days so that none is wasted. Every hour, even every minute is used. He is punctual to the dot for an appointment, orderly in his work and modest and unassuming in his relations with people. His desk is never cluttered up. He is simple in his tastes and manner of life, and has made the regaining of his health a matter of self-discipline in regards to food, rest, limiting hours of work, interviews, etc., not to overtax himself, so that he will be able to recover in the quickest time possible. Yet with all this, Bill Foster is a leisurely person, he does not create a sense of mad rush and hurry, when you talk to him he really listens and is not preoccupied. He has time for things because he organizes time like everything else and allows enough of it for anything that is necessary and important. These are important lessons for all of us to emulate.

Next, Bill Foster works by plan. Every campaign of Bill Foster was timed and worked out on a planned schedule. Nothing was left to chance or inspiration. His forces and funds were allocated to specific tasks and the methods by which he could best utilize them carefully thought out. Every book he writes is plotted out in advance, like a project of an architect who makes a blueprint of a building and is able, when he completes it, to make an artist's sketch of the finished structure to every last detail. An outline, chapter by chapter, even to appendix material, illustrations, maps, research, etc., is written out on paper, and barring unforeseen interruptions, he can tell exactly how long it will require to produce the finished book. And it comes on schedule, like the green leaves appear in the spring.

During the many years I have known Bill Foster, 42 to be exact, his frank willingness to admit errors and to examine them quite objectively was part of his method of work and deeply im-



MRS. JOSEPHINE GRAYSON, wife of Francis DeSales Grayson, one of the Martinsville victims, and their five children.

Letters from Readers

From Betty Feldman, N. Y.: enclosing are doggerel, no doubt, the outstanding figure in the but they do state the way most of agonizing fight to save the Martinsville Seven was Mrs. Josephine Grayson. With Amy Mallard, Bessie Mitchell, Rosalie McGee and with Rosa Lee Ingram—Josephine Grayson is a searing demonstration of the suffering of the Negro woman, and of her militancy.

The Negro woman is fighting our battle as she struggles against against the lynchers and southern fascists who threaten us too—our future, our homes, our loved ones. When will we white women rally our full strength to hers, and so insure victory to all of us?

The white supremacists are not invincible. The Martinsville Seven could have been saved. But reaction today is too strong to combat on an emergency basis alone. Too many white progressives failed to realize the magnitude of today's fascist menace, and the strength required to defeat it. They coasted along with the self-deceptive hope that the victims of Martinsville, Trenton and Laurel, Miss., could be miraculously snatched from the chair again, as they have been in the past.

But we were wrong. The fight was lost. We women should take this tragedy terribly to heart, seeing in place of the Martinsville victims, our husbands, our sons. Surely we women will not wait until the last dreadful hours close in on Willie McGee, until Rosalie McGee and her little ones sit with eyes riveted on the clock. Surely we will understand this time that upon us rests the job to raise the name of Willie McGee in every trade union or PTA meeting we attend, in every conversation we have with even one other woman in the market, on the playground.

Let us overwhelm the governor, the Supreme Court justices, the President with letters, telegrams, telephone calls. Let us convince them, by our actions, that the wrath of the people is aroused. We were too late for the Martinsville Seven. But let us unite and arouse millions of women, Negro and white, under the blazing slogan: "Willie McGee Shall Not Die!"

From South Danbury, New Hampshire: . . . The verses I am and when they are not, I'll not for-

"I'm an old woman, nearly 82. I can remember four wars and in each there was a doggerel song that everyone sang about the war. We need rousing in this country so awfully. We seem only half awake. And this cowardly and indecent war must be stopped. Yours for a saner world.—E. H.

Wake up Mr. President. Stop this war,
For if you wont the Women will.
Recall MacArthur with a shout
That war is murder out and out,
And God has said, "THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

Tell Dulles and his fascist crew
That every drop of blood they spill
Will damn and haunt them all their lives
Until they learn that God was wise
In His command, "THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

Over the whole World mothers cry,
"These lads of ours, our babies still,
We'll teach 'tis noble to give
Life and not death, to live and let live,
TILL they too shout, "WE WILL NOT KILL."

Buoyant and strong we women are
We'll have our Paul Reverses until
They shout from hill, vale, village steeple
To wake the World and all our people
To God's command, "THOU SHALT NOT KILL."
—E. H.

From Grantsburg, Wis.: Here's a copy of a letter I sent recently to the President: "Dear Pres. Truman: According to radio, you recently stated that 'when anyone is kind

Woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Fighter for Women's Rights

[On the occasion of the 70th Birthday of William Z. Foster, Woman Today reprints here condensed excerpts of Foster's classic contribution to the study of the problems of "Work among Women." This article first appeared in 1948.]

One of the many aspects of the woman question where theoretical work is very necessary has to do with the "master idea," the widely current theories alleging the superiority of man over woman. Such prejudices are extremely complex in character; they have roots dating back thousands of years, and they constitute serious obstacles to woman in her age-long fight for equality as a worker, a citizen, a home-builder, and in her marital relations.

Male supremacists boldly claim that woman is, by her very makeup, intellectually inferior to man. They put woman's thinking capacity somewhere between the animal's and the man's. That is, the animal is guided by its instincts, the woman thinks "intuitively," while man reasons objectively. Such false arguments, contrary to science and experience, but widely current, have done and continue to do grave damage not only to woman's fight for equality, but to society as a whole.

There are, of course, physical differences between men and women. As Engels states, the first division of labor is that of men and women in procreation. From these functional differences, bourgeois ideologists develop false conceptions. They seize upon the apparent greater muscular strength of man as the basis for the pseudo-scientific theory that woman is generally physically inferior to man. They brush aside her greater ability to resist pain, her greater immunity to certain diseases, her greater longevity, etc.

The advocates of male supremacy also claim that because of the far greater role played by woman in childbearing and rearing, she is thereby constitutionally unfitted to enter into the hurly-burly competition of intellectual, economic, political and social life; that by her very nature her inevitable place is in the home. They assert that nature has made man the master and woman his slave. This re-



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER with his great-grandson, Joseph.

actionary notion, which is far more prevalent than most of us realize, hangs like a millstone about woman's neck in her fight for freedom. We must show that this whole conception is belied both by the findings of science and by the great struggle of woman for equality with the man.

On the other hand, bourgeois feminism which places the blame on men and not on the social system for the oppression of women, would counterpose to the male superiority "theory" the equally unscientific notion of female superiority, which leads only into the blind alley of the "battle of the sexes."

The capitalists, in order to exploit the woman more effectively, make wide use of the male superiority theories, and are aided by reactionary church dogma. As a result, the harmful male supremacy notions have penetrated widely in all

classes. Men especially readily absorb male superiority "theories"—little understanding that such noxious ideas injure them as well as they do women. Many women also accept the general notion that the man is the superior of the two sexes. Woman's painful struggle upward through the centuries, reaching heroic heights with the advent of the revolutionary struggle against feudalism and ever since, has been carried on in the face of the most savage interpretations and applications of male superiority.

There is the need to overcome a deep-seated underestimation of the need for a persistent struggle ideologically against all manifestations of masculine superiority. Elaborate programs of economic, political, and social demands for women and struggle around them, are not enough. They must be reinforced by an energetic ideological struggle against all conceptions of male superiority.

In developing a better theoretical grasp of the complexities of the woman question, a wide use of the sciences generally is necessary. This is particularly true of the science of biology. The facts of biology will support our economic, political and social programs for women and enhance our ideological struggle against bourgeois male superiority conceptions based on pseudo-scientific arguments.

The basic purpose of all our theoretical studies is to clarify, deepen, and strengthen our practical programs of struggle and work. Hence, in addition to an analysis and struggle against male supremacy, there is the need to study and understand the potentialities of women in modern industry, the record of women as political and intellectual leaders, the role of housewives in the class struggle, the disintegration of family life under capitalism, the many problems of family and marital relations.

—ALVINA HAYMAN

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TRUMAN OK's \$50 MILLION IN MUNITIONS FOR CHIANG

— See Page 3 —

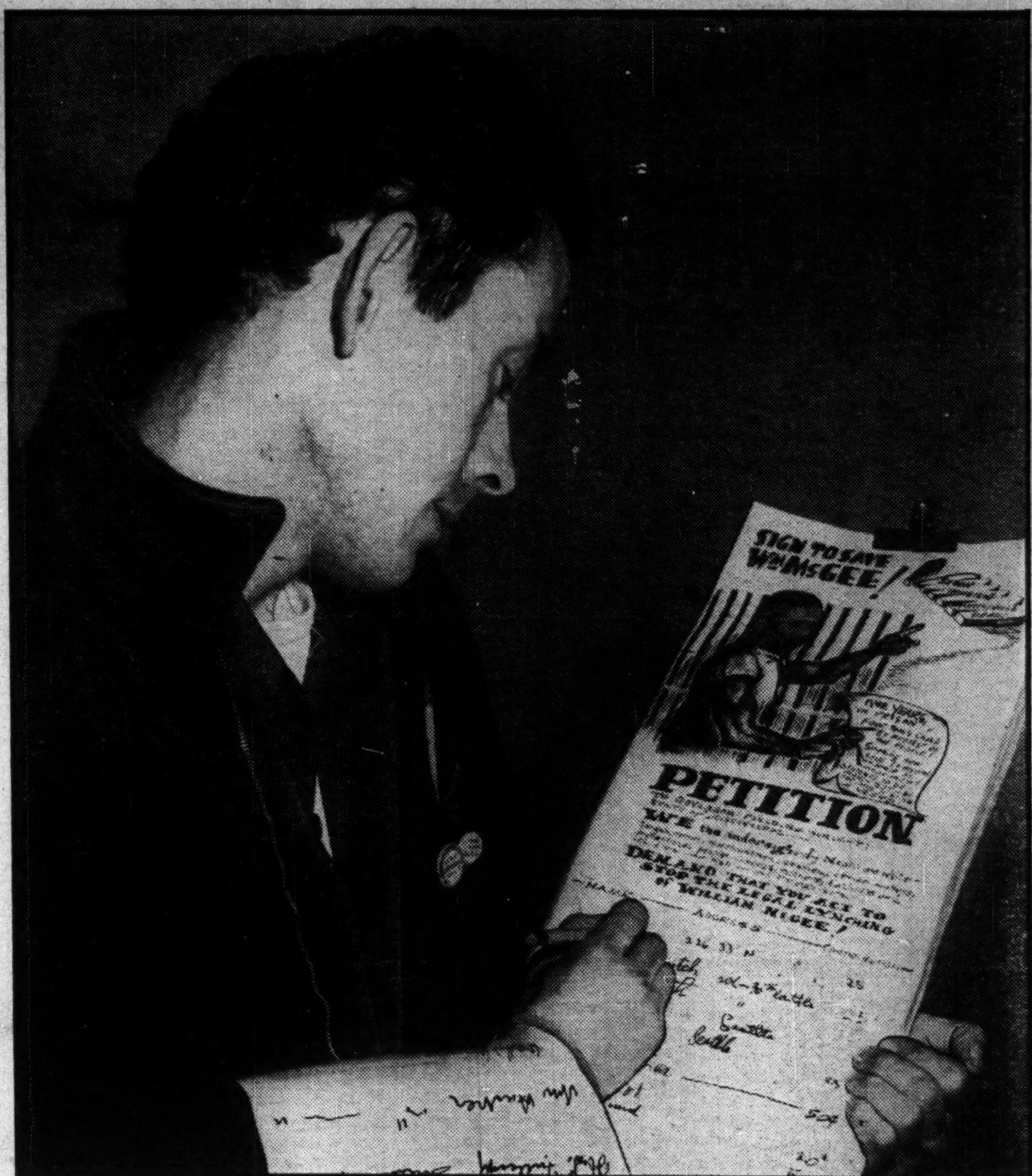
Big Tenant Rally To Hit Rent Hikes

— See Page 3 —

NAACP COUNSEL CHARGES BIAS IN KOREA TRIALS

— See Page 2 —

NEW EVIDENCE REFUTES McGEE RAPE CHARGE



A DOCKER SIGNS TO SAVE WILLIE McGEE—On the Seattle waterfront, 32-foot petitions such as the one being signed by the dock worker above demand the freedom of Willie McGee, Mississippi Negro framed on a rape charge and sentenced to die on March 20.

CONGRESS LINKS TO LOAN 'FIXES' SEEN IN LETTERS TO RFC

— See Page 2 —

2000 LIU Students Ask Reinstatement of Stars

Two thousand Long Island University students demonstrated Friday afternoon for the resumption of a sports program and the immediate reinstatement as students of the three suspended basketball stars, Sherman White, Leroy Smith and Adolph Bigos. Petitions with the two demands will be forwarded on Monday to Dean Metcalfe.

Coach Claire Bee came out to address the students and was wildly

cheered when he said, "I know we will come back stronger than ever."

A cruising police car trying to clear the street was roundly booed. There were loud shouts of "Why doesn't Hogan investigate you guys!"

The LIU student movement for the reinstatement of the players follows a similar sweeping movement on the CCNY campus.

For CCNY student reaction and other related stories, see Back Page.

William Z. Foster's 70th Birthday

See Page 5 and Magazine Section

NAACP Counsel Charges Bias in Korea

While 60 Negro GI's were charged with "misbehavior before the enemy" in the Korean conflict, only 8 whites were accused, it was revealed Friday. This revelation came from Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People just returned to the United States after investigating Army bias in Japan and Korea.

"The question as to why so many Negroes were charged with misbehavior before the enemy and so few white soldiers

remains unanswered," Marshall declared after conferring with Gen. MacArthur and other high brass.

In his meeting with MacArthur, Marshall pointed out that 32 Negroes and only two whites had been convicted in courtmartial. The white GI's received sentences of 5 and 3 years. Of the 32 Negro soldiers, one (Lieutenant Leon Gilbert) was sentenced to death, 15 to life imprisonment, one to 50 years, and 15 to from 5 to 25 years.

Marshall, who is headed for

the East from the West Coast in a series of speaking engagements, has charged that the trials of the Negroes were hastily conducted, many of the accused men being rushed from foxholes to the court. The trials of two men sentenced to life lasted 50 minutes each. Two others so sentenced had trials lasting 44 and 42 minutes.

"We have undisputed evidence," Marshall has declared, "that in several instances the men were questioned about an alleged offense, dismissed with

an admonition to forget it, sent back to the front line, and then, after weeks of fighting the enemy day and night, pulled out of their foxholes, returned to the rear and courtmartialled."

In Korea, Marshall talked to about 70 enlisted men from every company and battery of the 24th Infantry Regiment and the 195th Field Artillery attached to the 24th.

"Their main complaint," Marshall declares, "was that they had inefficient white officers and white officers who resented

working with Negro troops. They all believed the courts-martial were excessively harsh."

Marshall went to Japan and Korea after many of the Negro officers and men wrote the NAACP for aid, after public protest and indignation forced President Truman to commute his sentence to 20 years.

Subsequently the Judge Advocate General exonerated four of the convicted men, and gave slight reductions in terms to 21 others. The bulk of the harsh long terms stand however.

Congress Links to Loan 'Fixes' Seen in Letters to the RFC

WASHINGTON.—Widespread tieups of Congressmen in "fixes" of multi-million-dollar Reconstruction Finance Corp. loans was indicated in moves Friday by President Truman to get the heat off his pals who have already been implicated by a Senate probe.

Truman has ordered copies of several hundred letters on RFC loans to be turned over to White House aide Donald S. Dawson.

Dawson, a close friend of Truman's, has been accused by the Senate Banking Subcommittee investigating RFC loans with wielding undue "influence" over RFC loans.

The disclosure came as angry members of the Senate body charged that an attempt was being made by the President to "smear" the committee and "discredit" its probe of wire-pulling in RFC.

Included in the letters were some from chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark), Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) and other subcommittee members.

Testimony at a hot-tempered subcommittee hearing showed that letters received by the RFC from Congressmen over "many, many years" were photostated by Dawson's wife, who is in charge of RFC files, and delivered to the White House about two weeks ago. The subcommittee ordered the RFC to produce duplicates for its own study.

RFC chairman W. Elmer Harber testified that he instructed Mrs. Dawson to make the White House copies. He said the idea first came up with the RFC, and that he later discussed it with Dawson and on occasion with Truman.

Donald W. Smith, assistant RFC executive manager, told the sub-

committee that he personally delivered between 700 and 900 photostated letters to the White House within the past two weeks, turned them over to Dawson.

When Senators demanded to know who told Smith to deliver the photostats to Dawson personally rather than to the White

House clerks who normally receive matter for the President, Smith said he could not remember.

Smith also told the hearing that no special effort was made to include letters from members of the subcommittee or to leave out the letters of any particular Congressman.

The continued increase in man's powers of destruction, especially when there is great danger of war does it become necessary for citizens to express this hope for peace."

"If the popular movement for peace were to be suppressed," he warned, "we would be at the mercy of the few who want war, and war would be inevitable. I shall continue to struggle for a peaceful world, and to cooperate with all peace-loving people."

Prof. Pauling Defends Peace Crusade

Prof. Linus Pauling of Pasadena, Calif., one of the nation's leading scientists, decorated by President Truman for his wartime research work for the armed forces, vigorously defended the rights of the American Peace Crusade against the recent effort of Secretary Dean Acheson to smear it.

Prof. Pauling, one of the eight initiators of the Crusade, declared his belief "that it is the duty of every American to work for a peaceful solution of international agreements."

The scientist said the evil of war "becomes ever greater with

Final Push Set In 'Worker Drive'

New York campaigners for The Worker were set Friday for a weekend of intensive activity as the drive for 18,000 subscriptions in New York State draws to a close. Though carried on under conditions of persecution and intimidation of that the Worker and the Daily Worker were going out of business. Campaigners are determined to see to it this weekend that the circulation of The Worker goes far above the figure five weeks ago when the haywire predictions were made.

Chief gains in the campaign have been made in the heaviest working-class areas of the city—Bedford-Stuyvesant, Red Hook, Williamsburgh, Brownsville, Brighton, East New York in Brooklyn; East Harlem, lower east side, Chelsea in Manhattan; Ridgewood, Long Island City, Rego Park in Queens; Prospect in the Bronx; and the industrial groups in Manhattan.

The drive's success thus far has made liars out of more than one newspaper and radio commentators who predicted several weeks ago

that the date of the Peace Pilgrimage to Washington has been changed from March 1 to March 15 because of the rising insistence from big centers nationally that new circles of the peace movement are eager to go but need more time. The American Peace Crusade declared, in announcing the shift:

"With enthusiasm high, emphasis by local groups on enlisting grassroots delegates never before organized was a basic factor in the decision to shift dates."

Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Jersey and New York leaders showed their determination to mobilize a broad section of delegates who could exert real influence in Washington, the Crusade offices declared. "Some of them felt they will now be in a position to mobilize in excess of the goals set."

POSTMARKS on letters which pledge that the writers will join the Pe. Pilgrimage read like an atlas of the United States. Not only the big industrial cities, but scores of towns like Waco, Tex., Lesterville, S. D., Sheldon, Wash., Ferrysburg, O., Cumberland, Wis., are responding by the hundreds.

They ask for thousands more of the Peace Poll ballots to get signatures which the marchers will bring to Washington, the American Peace Crusade office announced.

* The letters come not only from individuals, many of them unaffiliated, but from organizations like

The Relief Check Comes Too Late

By Michael Singer

A relief check will arrive tomorrow for Mr. Mrs. Ralph Coppola and their three children at 432 Court St., Brooklyn.

But Mr. Coppola won't get it. He died of a heart attack last Friday—killed by the Welfare Department.

The story of murder, so charged by the Red Hook American Labor Party club, will not be investigated by district attorneys, Kefauver Committees or Police Commissioner Murphy. Certainly not by Welfare Commissioner Hilliard.

Yet no more brutal killing has ever been laid to a mob of gangsters than the death of the gentle, beloved 54-year-old Italian American worker, Ralph Coppola. Here's how it happened:

Four weeks ago, Coppola received a television set, a gift from relatives. He was summarily taken off the relief rolls. Family and neighbors protested to the Welfare Department. They said the TV set was a gift, not a purchase. The department demanded proof; they got proof.

Still no relief check. On three other occasions, the department promised to restore Coppola to the rolls. Coppola waited, sick, in need of medicines, food. The gas was shut off. The electricity was shut off.

Last Friday, a welfare investigator interviewed Coppola after ALP leader James Longhi had led repeated delegations to the department. The investigator not only denied relief aid but chided Coppola for feigning illness.

The investigator left. Three hours later Coppola was dead—a victim of a heart attack and the Welfare Department.

The Red Red Hook ALP Club issued a leaflet charging "Murder" to the department and after the funeral at St. Mary's Church, a group of Coppola's neighbors met and organized a demonstration at the Welfare Department.

On Friday the welfare officials after refusing to see the delegation, finally conferred with Longhi. They tried to pass the buck to the investigator but Longhi pointed out the repeated and long-delayed inhuman refusal by the top officials to give Coppola relief after it was definitely proved that his TV set was a gift.

Longhi reported his interview to Coppola's neighbors.

Now Red Hook is organizing. They want retribution for their friend's death. They say Coppola was murdered. And the city will have to answer for this organizing, official killing.

Capital Peace Crusade Is Set for March 15

The date of the Peace Pilgrimage to Washington has been changed from March 1 to March 15 because of the rising insistence from big centers nationally that new circles of the peace movement are eager to go but need more time. The American Peace Crusade

the Washington Pension Union, the East Bay Peace Committee, of Oakland, Calif., the ALP of various New York localities, the World Peace Circle of Hollywood, congregations like the First Methodist

Church of Osage, Iowa, Farmers Union groups, and from trade-unionists throughout the land.

Letters like this, from Waco, Tex., are typical: "I live one mile out of town. I have seven children, all are firm believers in peace. All want 'Dictator' Truman to get our troops out of Korea."

THEY ENCLOSE NAMES of

neighbors, friends, co-workers, officers of community organizations urging that they be sent word of the Peace Pilgrimage and the Peace Poll.

Many letters ask for further information and on action and transportation to Washington. A surprisingly large number comes from Illinois. Typical is that from the Rev. Jack Middaugh, of the Halstead Street Institutional Church who wrote: "We will support the Peace Pilgrimage. We have exhausted all possibilities to raise money for this great purpose."

U.S. Army Chief Frees 4 Nazis Convicted in Atrocities Case

HEIDELBERG, Germany.—Four war criminals convicted of participating in the Flossenbürg concentration camp atrocities were released from Landsberg prison today, the U. S. Army announced.

They were Erich Penz, 26, who was sentenced to life imprisonment, Joseph Pinter, 26, another life-terminer, Hermann Sommerfeld, 59, serving 15 years, and Gustav Matzke, 10 years.

Gen. Thomas T. Handy, commander-in-chief of U. S. forces in Europe, commuted their sentences to time served.

Big Tenant Rally to Hit Rent Hike

CP NATIONAL COMMITTEE HAILS FOSTER BIRTHDAY

The following birthday greeting to William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, was sent by Gus Hall, national secretary; Henry Winston, organizational Secretary, and John Williamson, labor secretary, for the National Committee of the Party:

Dear Comrade Foster:

Accept from us, your closest friends and co-workers of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, our warmest and most affectionate comradely greetings on the very happy occasion of your 70th birthday. We extend to you our deepest and most heartfelt wishes for many happy returns of the day, and many future years of further invaluable and fruitful service to the American working class and people, in which we know the entire membership of our Party heartily joins us, as well as countless other forward-striving, liberty-loving workers who also know and love you.

This happy occasion gives us an opportunity to express anew to you our great appreciation of your courage and steadfastness, your sterling leadership, your clarity of vision, your unfailing faith in the workers and confidence in their ultimate victory, which are a constant inspiring example to all of us. Your tireless devotion to the struggles for peace, freedom and Socialism, and the deep theoretical guidance you give to us at all times towards the winning of these noble ends—are a constant and unfailing source of strength to us.

We salute you, as a great son and leader of the American working class of whom we are deeply proud, as our beloved chairman.

Dear Bill, it is our fervent wish for your birthday that you will have the satisfaction soon of seeing the capitalist system of greed and violence disappear from the face of the world and the ushering in of a new world of Socialism, for the happiness of mankind—to which you have contributed so mightily in your useful lifetime.

With best love from all of us, your comrades.

DEMO CHIEF SET TO PUSH '18' DRAFT THROUGH SENATE

WASHINGTON — Democratic leader Ernest W. McFarland announced Friday that the Senate will start debate Monday or Tuesday on the 18-year-old draft and voiced hope the measure will be passed within a few days.

A conference of Senate Democrats decided to sidetrack the Troops-for-Europe debate to take up the draft bill. McFarland said the schedule was changed because the draft bill is ready while the troops resolution still is being considered by the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees.

The Senate bill would lower the draft age from 19 to 18 and extend the period of draft service from 21 to 26 months. It calls for the induction of 18-year-olds after all eligible men in the present 19-through-25 draft have been taken, including childless husbands.

The House Armed Services Committee will start hearings Monday on a bill introduced Thursday by Chairman Carl Vinson (D. Ga.). It calls for drafting youths at 18½ years and also would wipe out present deferments for men with only one dependent.

Thorez Recovering

PARIS.—The Communist newspaper *L'Humanite* reported Friday that Party leader Maurice Thorez is recovering in Moscow from the stroke he suffered last October.

Capitalism -- the BIG Fix

By Joseph North

So the young college stars—whose fathers are workers or little storekeepers—kids from the "wrong side of the tracks" as the New York Times put it, are culprits and the heavy hand of newspaper scorn clamps down on their shoulders.

What grieves hypocrites! Niagara of crocodile tears have been shed, hot indignation expressed, by newspapers whose advertising millions come from the biggest fixers of all—the Stock Market billionaires.

If there were honesty in these circles there would be genuine, flaming anger enough to scorch the pages. Every day's news from the very capital of this country would provide it: the capital that is lock-stock-and-barrel property of the Sixty Wealthy Families who own the bulk of the nation's wealth.

Take the Reconstruction Finance Corp. scandals just busting through the columns—this holy of holies of official set-ups. How many years of corruption has this outfit waded through since it was set up by Herbert Hoover in the days of the Hoovervilles.

Fix? Why, the evidence is overwhelming that for proper down payments (discreetly, of course) to the proper government people, vast corporations could get hundreds of millions.

What about the widespread practice of the "five percenters." Is anybody honestly persuaded that the gentle, halting punishment meted out to relatively small-fry like John Maragon exhausts the cleansing operation? Why, the thing reached into the very parlors of the White House itself and the gifts of deep-freezers and television sets and other handy little presents haven't been forgotten.

And the latest scandal brewing.

Consider the depth of its perfidy! Making a buck (millions of them) out of the H-bomb that might, as Einstein said, wipe out mankind.

Making a buck (millions of them)

out of the H-bomb that might, as Einstein said, wipe out mankind. According to the New York Mirror, in Drew Pearson's column the other day, the state senators of South Carolina got in on the ground floor for plenty profits.

AN OLD CUSTOM

Pearson reveals that State Sen.

Brown and other Carolina politicians

"suddenly snapped up leases

on land sites one day before the

Atomic Energy Commission an-

nounced the hydrogen plant would

be near Aiken, S. C."

Options were secured by those

with a tip inside the commission

or from South Carolina members

of Congress," the paper discreetly

reveals.

And so poor farmers were

fleeced, sold their property as low

as \$60 an acre to the moneybags

and politicians who get these in-

side tips ALL the time.

But why get excited? Why should the papers owned by the crowd around J. P. Morgan and other bankers make a fuss over these matters. After all, it's an old capitalist custom, inherent in the fang-and-claw profit system itself. Have Americans forgotten that the J. P. Morgan fortune was built on the sale of faulty second-hand guns and rotten blankets during the Civil War? And with the collusion of people in the highest places in Washington?

COMMON PRACTICE

You can go on listing the instances for volumes: but here are only a few recent ones — what about Gen. Vaughn, the President's military aide and the five-percenters? What about Rep. May of Kentucky, now free after a prison sojourn for turning over war contracts "for considerations" to the Garson brothers?

What about that paragon of the

Un-American Committee, Rep. J.

Parnell Thomas who padded pay-

rolls and make a quick buck out

of his cleaning-lady and other im-

poverished people. And remember

the Republican indignation over

punishing him when, as they said,

everybody knows it's "common

practice."

And what about the appointment

of top-flight bankers and in-

dustrialists to all the government

war agencies, like W. S. Syming-

ton, of the Emerson Electric Co.

Tenant response to the campaign of the New York Tenants Council against the McGoldrick 15 percent rent increase has been so great that plans for the big March 5 rally at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142 St. and Lenox Ave. have been extended, it was announced on Friday by Sol Salz, Council executive secretary. Originally, scheduled as a meeting of 5,000 apartment house chairman, the rally will be enlarged because of demands from project groups, consumer organizations and tenants in small and unorganized buildings who want to join the campaign.

The legislative fight to block the rent increases effective March 15 will flare up in the State Senate either this week or next at the latest, when Sen. William J. Bianchi (East Harlem Rep-ALP) moves to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of his bill to repeal the McGoldrick regulations.

In a letter to Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein on Friday, Bianchi said that the "method of enacting law by legislative default is unconstitutional." Bianchi declared that the "fight is not yet lost" and warned against accepting the real estate lobbies' impression that the rent "matter is now settled."

Gov. Dewey, timing his announcement to stymie the rising tenant movement, said on Friday that he had approved amendments to the 1950 state rent law preventing landlords from getting retroactive rent increases. These amendments were submitted months ago by the State Rent Administration as a sop to the indignant tenants. They make inapplicable Federal Housing Expediter increases ordered after March 1, 1950 and before May 1, 1950, and in New York City, they eliminate similar retroactive "adjustments" ordered after March 1, 1949 when the Sharkey Rent Law was declared invalid by the courts.

Tenant pressure forced inclusion of those concessions and Dewey, with the Legislature set to wind up its session within two weeks, announced his approval to forestall a demonstration like that two weeks ago when 2,000 tenants mobilized in the capital.

Thorez Recovering

PARIS.—The Communist newspaper *L'Humanite* reported Friday that Party leader Maurice Thorez is recovering in Moscow from the stroke he suffered last October.

President OK's \$50 Millions Arms for Chiang

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — President Truman has approved a joint State and Defense Department decision to rush some \$50 million in arms to Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan (Formosa) it was learned here Friday.

The first shipment, valued at \$9 million has already arrived at the island.

The decision is one of a series already made or in the works which would step up Truman's war with the new China by utilizing Chiang's ground troops along with US planes and naval vessels.

Government officials making these revelations describe the Administration's motive as purely "defensive," that is, to prevent the government of the Chinese People's Republic from asserting its rightful authority over Taiwan Island.

Significantly, however, these shipments are being made against a background of feverish propaganda by the China First lobby for "opening a second front" against the Peking government on the Chinese mainland.

The Chiang lobby and the politicians who speak for it are insisting that Chiang's ground troops should be used more or less immediately to invade the mainland with US-supplied arms and with sea and air support by the US Air Force and Navy.

The US Seventh Fleet and an undetermined number of Air Force units are already stationed at Taiwan.

The decision to supply Chiang with \$50 million in artillery, tanks and other arms may very well be



CHIANG KAI-SHEK

a step in preparation for such an invasion.

Funds for arming Chiang are coming from some \$450 millions Truman has available for arms aid to Pacific countries including "the general area of China," as the legislation adopted by Congress phrases it. There is nothing to prevent his using the entire amount to finance an invasion of the Chinese mainland if he so decides.

Under the present program, Chiang is getting airplanes, artillery, tanks, spare parts, aviation gasoline, machine guns, mortars, small arms and army vehicles such as jeeps, trucks and ammunition carriers.

Additional ECA aid for the Chiang regime on Taiwan is also planned it was learned.

Discussions on what use can be made of Chiang are now going on at the Pentagon and State Department with Karl Rankin, US chargé d'affaires at Taiwan who recently came here for consultation.

To Present Musical Play

The Williamsbridge Communist Council, in honor of Brotherhood Month, presents "Just a Little Simple," a musical play Saturday, Feb. 24, 8:30 p.m. at Christopher Columbus High School, Astor and Bronxwood Aves., Bronx. Subscription 50 cents.

POINT OF ORDER

Speaking of Headlines

By Alan Max

You might wonder why the newspapers give such huge headlines to the stories of college kids from poor homes caught in a basketball "fix" and such small headlines to the stories of police corruption, RFC scandals, crooked Congressmen, and larcenous bankers.

Maybe the newspaper editors figure it out like this:

After all, everyone expects bankers, Congressmen and policemen to be crooked—that's in the nature of capitalism. So it isn't news. But corruption is rarely to be found among the common people of this country and when it is found, well, that's news.

Subs Total 18,000 as Drive Enters Final Stretch

The Worker supporters had gathered some 18,000 subscriptions throughout the nation as the campaign to spread the paper's circulation entered its final week last Monday.

This was 60 percent of the goal of 30,000 set last month. The goal, originally placed at 20,000, was increased when experience of campaigners showed there was a wide demand for the paper.

Of the 18,000 subs estimated, 16,144 were mail subscriptions actually received by The Worker business office up until Monday. The rest included home delivery subscriptions and other forms of paid-up subs included in the 30,000 goal.

Campaigners in New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Wisconsin had turned in the best performance.

Those in Eastern Pennsylvania were at the bottom of the list with 310 out of a 1,500 goal, or 20.6 percent. Also lagging badly, of the major states, were Michigan with 329 out of a goal of 1,000, and Ohio

with 333 out of a similar goal. New England, with 409 out of a goal of 900, or 45.4 percent, was likewise considerably off the pace.

The four areas combined were short of their goals by some 3,000 subscriptions as the drive entered the home stretch.

Illinois campaigners, with 1,538 in out of a goal of 2,200, had 69.9 percent. They have upped their target to 3,000, however, and still had almost half of this to go.

New Jersey, with a goal of 1,200, had already garnered 730 for a percentage of 60.8; while Wisconsin campaigners had 127 out of 200 in, or 63.5 percent.

New Yorkers had turned in 11,390 mail subscriptions but had about 1,500 home delivery and other types of subs in for a combined figure of 12,800—or 70 percent of their goal of 18,000.

Brooklyn continued to lead, with 4,623 mail subs

turned into the business office, and a total figure of 5,100. This was 93 percent of their goal of 5,500. Manhattanites had 3,883 mail subs in, and a total of some 4,700 subs for 63 percent. Bronxites had in 1,696 mail subs, and 1,900 overall, for a percentage of 54. Just topping them were Queens-Nassau campaigners, who gathered 1,000 mail subs and 1,100 overall, for 55 percent.

A feature of Manhattan's accomplishment was 1,700 subs obtained by industrial areas out of the goal of 2,500 set for these areas. Fur workers accounted for 488 of these, or 75 percent of their goal of 650. They were in a dead heat with distributive workers, who had gathered 633 of their 850 target, which also gave them 75 percent. The two groups are in friendly competition.

Upstate New Yorkers continued to drag badly in the drive with only 189 in out of a goal of 1,050. The bulk of those obtained were from Westchester County area.

Textile Strikers Firm, Wary of Maneuvers

By George Morris

BOSTON.—New England woolen workers began the second week of their walkout with ranks solid but their minds anxious and suspicious of the reported wage formula sought by labor leaders in Washington. Some 40,000 of the striking woolen workers are in 90 affected plants within a 100 mile radius of this city.

Additional tens of thousands of New England cotton workers alerted for a nationwide strike in that field March 15 are equally interested because they face exactly the same situation as the striking woolen workers.

The strikers—in Lawrence, main center of American Woolens, and in the Pawtucket-Providence, R.I. area—I spoke to were told nothing by leaders of the Textile Workers Union, CIO. They simply draw their conclusions from what they read in the hostile local press and from the conduct of their officials.

There is widespread fear that if CIO-AFL leaders get back into the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington and agree to a deal like the reported 12 percent raise formula they are reported demanding, the textile workers, although among the lowest paid, would still get practically nothing.

THE 12 CENTS hourly raise received by the woolen workers last October (after nearly three years of no raises) practically exhausts the 10 percent allowed now. An additional two percent would give them at most five cents compared with the 15 cents, annual six cent raise, insurance and welfare und they are asking.

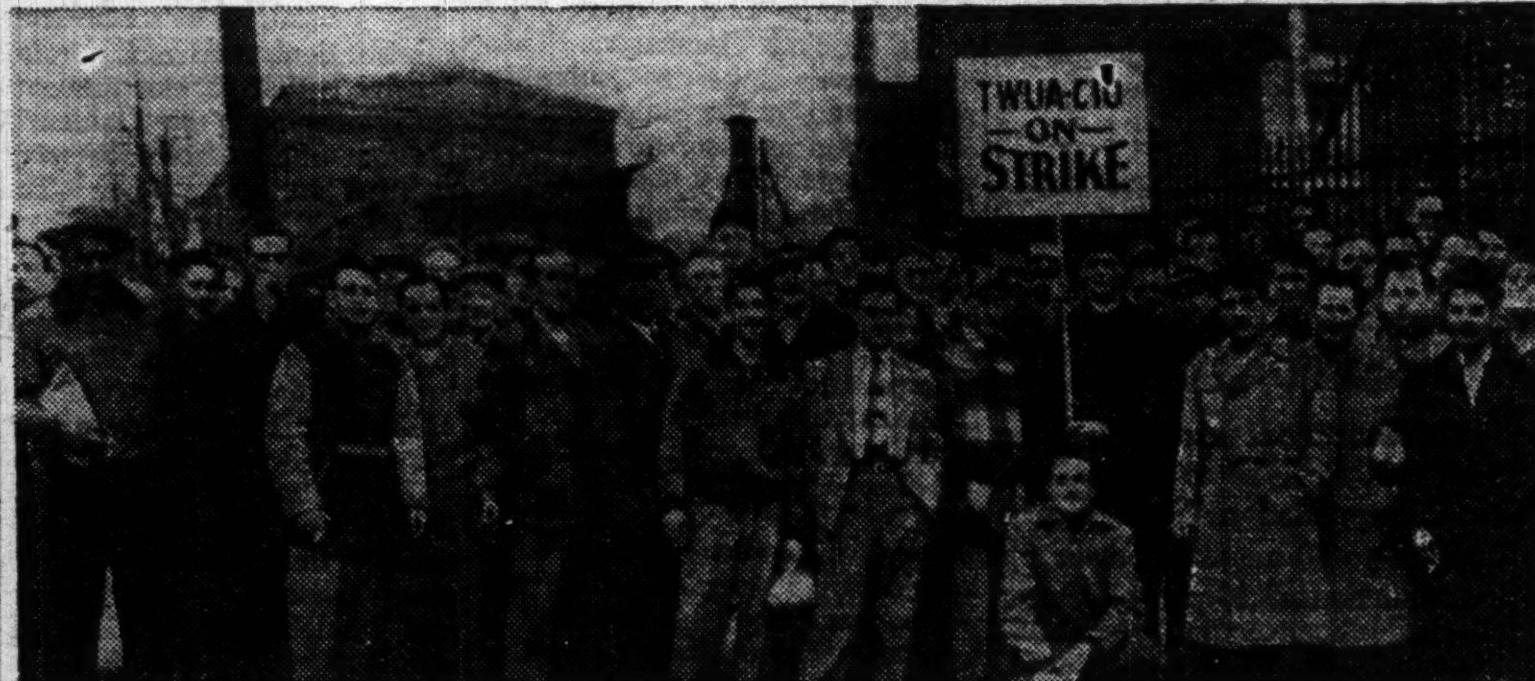
This was pointed up by the announced offer of 5 cents by American Woolens, the pace setter, provided the union also agrees to a clause in the contract giving the company an unrestricted right to increase work loads and displace workers through machinery changes. The company agrees, on its part, to severance pay for those so displaced.

THE AMERICAN WOOLEN offer has only served to arouse the suspicions and fears of the workers, knowing as they do of the general tendency of their officials to neglect the speedup issue or to even collaborate with the employers for increased work loads.

American Woolens made it clear, of course, that even its five cent offer is contingent upon approval of "proper authorities" in Washington. Thus it is becoming clear to the workers that they have to both smash any type of a wage freeze to get any kind of raise and build up the keenly felt work load issue if they are to have any limits on speedup and influence on job security. More than 9,000 workers were unemployed in the woolon center of Lawrence before the walkout of 8,000 on strike there.

FROM THE BEGINNING of the strike there was evidence of friction between rank and file

PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKERS PICKET



A picket line forms outside the Botany Woolen Mills at Passaic, N. J., in the textile strike.

members and the officers of the TWUA. Members who have experience in past strikes thought it strange the officials should advise workers to stay home and confine picketing to token groups of a half dozen or so at a gate. Statements of union leaders lay main hopes on reported negotiations between industry and War Production officials for "price relief" to the mill owners. They seem to feel that a rise in prices would overcome the main hurdle in wage negotiations. In the meantime, the workers are expected to just sit it out home.

As one old timer of the Pawtucket Lorraine Mills said to me: "This is a funny strike. I don't like the way it's going. No mass picketing, no real effort to pull out the non-union mills here."

HE LISTED THE NAMES of four other woolen mills in Pawtucket not on strike and employing 1,700 workers compared to 1,400 in the struck Lorraine. The union leaders have neither issued an appeal to the non-union workers to come out nor mobilized an effective mass picket demonstration to pull out the plants.

That the non-union workers are ready to come out was well indicated in nearby Olneyville where

on the initiative of the strikers in the Julliard Mill three unorganized mills with a total of 900 workers were pulled out.

Another mill of 150 was similarly induced to join strike ranks in Woonsocket, R. I.

The thinking of the TWUA officials was described to me by the Lorraine striker, John Cavanaugh, manager of the Providence-Pawtucket Joint Board of the union, replying to demands from workers for mass picketing of non-union plants, said it was really an advantage to the strikers if the non-unionists stay on the job because the struck employees would get "nervous" when they see non-union goods reach the market. This argument did not seem to impress the workers, he added, who insisted on a real effort to pull out the working mills.

Many of the workers are begin-

ning to see that the strike will be won at the mill gates by a daily show of vigilance and participation by the workers and not in Washington. I don't think the officers of the union will be able to hold it to a stay-at-home level long.

Evidence Refutes McGee Rape Charge

New evidence that Willie McGee did not commit the crime of rape for which he is sentenced to die March 20 in Mississippi's electric chair will be presented to federal courts in an 11th-hour legal appeal to save him, attorneys for the Civil Rights Congress declared Friday.

Bella Abzug, of New York, and John Coe, of Pensacola, Fla., attorneys for McGee, are scheduled to present the new data in habeas corpus proceedings they plan to initiate on behalf of the Negro victim in the U. S. District Court in Jackson, Miss., early next month.

Mrs. Troy Hawkins, Laurel, Miss., white woman who charged McGee assaulted her on Nov. 3, 1945, had, according to the new evidence, sought to bind McGee to an intimate relationship.

McGEE, the new evidence reveals, had sought to avoid the dangerous consequences of such a relationship. But Mrs. Hawkins, McGee claimed, stymied his efforts in that direction. He charged she threatened to cry rape and place him at the mercy of the lynch mob if he did not agree to the relationship.

This evidence was not brought out in the three McGee trials. Mc-

Gov't Says Price Rise May Stop Some Time

CLEVELAND.—Federal Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle let go with a "pie-in-the-sky" prediction at a press conference here when he said "... by midsummer they (consumers) will find prices and wages stabilized in a liveable manner."

He added that rationing will not be needed during the present period of emergency and claimed that the Office of Price Stabilization was "a better position to check inflation than the OPA when it's started...."

DiSalle noted that "besides, this time we have moved to freeze prices after a period of prosperity rather than depression and supplies are good."

The price stabilizer failed to mention that under OPA prices were frozen at depression levels while present prices are the highest on record and far from frozen.

Another prediction by DiSalle was that prices would "level off" about five percent above present levels by midsummer bringing prices to new records.

The price stabilizer said that "marginal markup regulations" in soft goods and consumer durables would come out next week and would affect about \$25,000,000,000 in trade. He said "tailored" regulations would follow for the food industry, restaurants, controlling livestock at the farm level and others.

COMING

Beginning Monday the Daily Worker will publish a series of articles by John Pittman and George Lehr on—

NEXT WEEK

WHY IS THE STATE DEPT. TRYING

TO BLACKOUT STALIN'S INTERVIEW

Gee feared that if the facts were made public he would be handed over by his jailers to the lynch mobs that have for five years been crying for his death. Three times attempts were made to lynch him.

And it will require the utmost heroic effort to bring these facts before the court in Mississippi. Defense attorneys have been threatened by Mississippi's leading paper, the Jackson Daily News.

Responsibility for safety of attorneys and others working for the defense of McGee has been placed by the Civil Rights Congress directly at the door of President Truman.

Truman, the CRC pointed out, has authority under provisions of the Federal Civil Rights Act to order his Attorney General to intervene on McGee's behalf.

Since all legal activity to save McGee will continue in the federal courts, the CRC pointed out, it becomes the duty of the President to instruct the Attorney General to appear along with the defense counsel and petition for a new trial of the case.

Robt. M. Lovett, Harry F. Ward Greet Foster on 70th Birthday

These are two of the many messages which have come to The Worker and the Daily Worker greeting William Z. Foster on his 70th birthday. More messages and tributes will appear in the Daily Worker during this month in commemoration of Foster's 70th birthday, an important event for the American working class movement to which Foster has devoted his life.

Lake Zurich, Ill.

Mr. John Gates, Editor, The Daily Worker
Dear Mr. Gates:

I am glad to join in the tribute to William Z. Foster on his 70th birthday. I remember his gallant leadership of the Pittsburgh steel strike, about 1920, and regret his loss as an active organizer to the trade union movement in the United States, of which he was a mastermind.

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

*

Mr. William Z. Foster

Dear Mr. Foster:

As you pass this traditionally significant milestone in your life, I add my greetings and good wishes to the many you are receiving in appreciation of your long, devoted and creative contribution to the American labor movement.

It so happened that our paths through life touched a little in your two most significant achievements—the organization of the packing house and steel workers.

As a young preacher in the Chicago stockyards district I was acquainted with the earlier effort to organize the workers. Knowing their conditions of labor and life I can estimate the

size of your task and the difficulties you had to overcome; also what the success of your effort has meant through the years to the workers and their families.

Soon after you began your work in steel I was speaking in Pittsburgh for a weekend, at your request, managed to get a few preachers together to hear from you the facts about the situation. For seeking the truth at first hand one of them soon had to leave his prominent church. Now, in his retirement, he still likes to tell how what he learned that day increased through the years his helpfulness to community well being in other places.

Then we met again for a time on the National Board of the ACLU where, like your successor Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, you always stood squarely for the basic principles of civil liberty.

Once more, not long since, our paths touched when we discussed on the air the compatibility of democracy and communism in the face of the rising storm that now threatens the foundations of our democratic rights.

It is out of this personal understanding of what you have stood for and sought that I welcome you to the ranks of those who have gone beyond the "three score years and ten" the psalmist allotted to "the days of our years." I am sure that one who has made history and then, in illness and the present turmoil, can write it, will understand that the psalmist was mistaken when he added "and if by strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow." Labor yes, but labor with joy.

HARRY F. WARD
Sincerely,

The Worker

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A Fateful Decision

ANY MONDAY NOW, the Supreme Court may hand down the fateful decision in the so-called case of the Communist "11."

The eleven leaders of the Communist Party face five years in prison. They were framed under the notorious Smith Act, passed in 1940 by an hysteria-ridden Congress with less than half of the members present.

The Smith Act was sneaked through as an "alien registration act." This was bad enough. But in reality, the Smith Act was a far-reaching conspiracy to overthrow the U. S. Constitution "legally." It says that the government can imprison any American or any political party which "conspires to TEACH AND ADVOCATE" political ideas not approved by the powers-that-be.

The government can jail or disband any political group if the FBI police decide that such a group TEACHES "the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

All that the government has to do is to hire stool pigeons to say that that is what the indicted party has in mind. It makes no difference if the indicted party denies it. It makes no difference if there is not the slightest evidence that it ever did anything or planned to do anything that could come under the police-phrase about "overthrowing the government." The government got its Foley Square conviction against the eleven Communist leaders by waving before the terrorized jury BOOKS and PAMPHLETS, some of them 100 years old. Then it hired stool pigeons to "interpret" these BOOKS.

In short, the Smith Act empowers the government to LICENSE POLITICAL PARTIES and to license approved political ideas and thinking. Any "not approved" ideas are dangerous. Their advocates face prison.

The 1940 Smith Act wipes out the bedrock of the nation's democratic freedom—the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

This says flatly that "Congress shall make no laws abridging the freedom of speech or press."

The Smith Act is exactly such a law.

* * * * *

THE SUPREME COURT NOW DECIDES whether such a "thought control" law is constitutional.

It is obvious that the case of the Communist Party eleven is not the case of eleven men at all.

The case of the eleven is the case of the American people and the existence of the Bill of Rights.

The Court is now deciding if the United States is going to be governed under a system in which all peoples organizations—unions and political parties—must be licensed and police-approved before they can carry their ideas to the people.

The court is going to decide if Abraham Lincoln was right when he said that the American people always have the right to "alter, amend or abolish" any form of government which they, the people, decide to alter, amend or abolish.

EVEN MORE IMMEDIATELY, the court will be deciding if the American people have the right to TEACH AND ADVOCATE PEACE.

For it is a known fact that the government today considers the advocacy of PEACE and any opposition to atomic warfare as close to "treason" and as helping to "overthrow the government."

The Communists are merely the first targets in this plot against the Constitution because they are advocates of peace today and of Socialism as the ultimate solution for America's problems.

But the Communists will not be the last targets. The whole country is the target.

The nation should be alerted to the deadly meaning of the issues now being weighed by the Supreme Court. The nation should urge the repeal of the Nazi-style Smith Act. It should urge the highest court in the land to stand by the Bill of Rights.

It is after all the people who must be the judges of whether their traditional rights shall be destroyed by men who are afraid to let the country choose peace instead of war.

Foster As Marxist Charted American Labor's Path

By Robert Thompson

This article is from the report by Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York Communist Party, to the recent national convention of the Communist Party. The full text of his report is to be published in the coming issue of POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

William Z. Foster's great Marxist work, Political Outline History of the Americas, is the logical—and in a sense inevitable—product of Foster's life-time role of theoretical leadership in the Marxist and labor movement.

Because of factionalism in the '20s and Browderism in the '30s and more recent years, our Party never fully evaluated Comrade Foster's great theoretical contributions made over a period of 40 years. In fact, there was often an effort to minimize his outstanding theoretical role through left-handed compliments of his being a great organizer and a first-class strike strategist and union leader.

Now, Foster is a great labor organizer. Even the enemies of Marxism are forced to concede this. For example, Robert Brooks, under the title "When Labor Organizes," writes:

"In spite of almost insuperable obstacles, Foster gave the American labor movement a magnificent lesson in strategy, discipline, perseverance and courage. Race conflicts, post-war political reaction, the Palmer 'red' raids, wholesale discharges of union members, the defection of the craft leaders and the impetuosity of thousands of workers did not prevent Foster and his helpers from organizing about 365,000 members and holding them in line."

It might be noted that this organizing drive led by Foster brought more Negro workers into the unions than had ever been organized up to then and was the first great victory in the trade union movement of the principle of Negro-white labor solidarity. Even William Green, in his book "Labor and Democracy," written in 1939, is forced to say:

"Early Communist activity in this country centered around Mr. William Z. Foster, who had been the secretary of the Steel Workers

Organizing Committee in the campaign to organize the steel workers in 1919. He had previously helped in the organization of stockyard workers in Chicago and in both places he had done outstanding work."

THE REPORT of the Interchurch World Movement on the 1919 steel strike comments:

"Mr. Foster's business might be described as making the labor movement move. His approach has been that 'organization does not happen; it is made to happen.'

Our Party benefits greatly from, and is very proud of, the great organizing talents and unique prestige in this respect of Comrade Foster in the labor movement. Yet it cannot be said that this is the main thing about Comrade Foster. The main thing about Comrade Foster is that, among American Communists, his has been, and is, the leading role in charting a Marxist path for the working class of our country. Foster is, first and foremost, a great Marxist political leader and theoretician.

Foster's stature as a theoretical and political leader was shown in his immediate and profound grasp of the immense significance of the October Socialist Revolution. Again, let us turn to the testimony of non-Marxists.

In an article of this period in The Nation entitled, "What Lies Back of Foster," we read:

"The process of making over the American labor movement in the image designed by Foster and his followers will be a slow one, but it seems to be gaining momentum, and it is a process that should absorb the attention of business as well as labor. If one may generalize, I should say that intellectual differences become most important in times of actual change. Mr. Gompers has had his opponents since he first attained leadership over the American Federation of Labor. Daniel De Leon, Eugene V. Debs, William Haywood and many other leaders from within and without, year after year challenged his power in the name of principle.

Yet Mr. Foster's challenge today is more formidable than these others in the eyes of the leaders

because the idea of change has been hurled at labor by the Russian Revolution and the post-war upheaval and all that underline them."

COMRADE FOSTER immediately drew life-long conclusions from the turn in the tide of world history represented by the victory of the working class under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin in the Soviet Union. He set out to bring the meaning of that great event to the working class of our country and for over 30 years has played the role of giving the most outstanding theoretical and political leadership to our Party in this task. He immediately became a founder of the CPUSA, was the major force in bringing into our Party a decisively important trade union and native American cadre, and for over 30 years has played the role of giving the most outstanding and consistent theoretical and political leadership in the building of our Party and the developing of its program, policies and tactics. For over 30 years, on the American scene, he has been the leading exponent and defender of Marxism against Love-stonism, Trotskyism, Browderism, Titoism, and all other efforts to revise and corrupt Stalinist theory and ideology.

ONE OF Comrade Foster's most valuable qualities as a Marxist, political and theoretical leader, is his outstanding ability to use objectively and incisively, the weapon of self-criticism. His basic writings as well as his daily work is saturated with a self-critical spirit. For example, in his book "From Bryan to Stalin," written in 1937, he turns to an evaluation of his role 20 years earlier in the First World War and writes:

"Despite the revolutionary aims I had in mind, this whole war-time policy of mine was grossly incorrect. True, it had in it definite elements of antagonism to the war and it was also in sharp conflict with the Compters' social peace policy of no strikes and no organizational campaigns, a program that certainly prevented the organiza-

(Continued on Page 7)

Foster as Marxist Charted U. S. Labor's Path

(Continued from Page 5)

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FOSTER'S ROLE of theoretical and political leadership on a host of other vital issues, which find their most advanced expression in "An Outline Political History of the Americas," can only be indicated at this time.

For many decades, concepts and practices of dual unionism plagued the working class and revolutionary movement in the United States. Ever since 1912 Comrade Foster has fought on all fronts against this American brand of left sectarianism. In fact, one of the very first contributions that Comrade Foster made to our own Party was the elimination of this disease from Party theory and tactics. This enabled our Party to enter the main stream of the labor movement and laid the foundation for all Party mass work. Foster's struggle against dual unionism was essentially a struggle for a correct relationship between the revolutionary vanguard and its class, a great and correct application of Marxist theory to the American scene.

If there was ever an example in the American revolutionary movement of the development and application of the Stalinist concept of struggle on two fronts, it was Foster's two-sided struggle against left sectarian concepts of dual unionism on the one hand, and against the right opportunism of the AFL bureaucracy which blocked the organization of the unorganized on the other.

The bulk of the 20s is identified as the Coolidge prosperity period in our country, and on a world scale as the period of temporary stabilization of capitalism.

During this difficult period in

our movement, when class collaborationism reigned supreme in labor's ranks, Comrade Foster concentrated his major energies in exposing these collaborationist theories.

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The wave of widespread collaborationism affected our own Party. It expressed itself in Lovestone's theory of American exceptionalism, which challenged the Marxist-Leninist conception of the inner contradictions of capitalism.

It was under Foster's leadership that our Party defeated Lovestoneism, one of the worst expressions of right opportunism and revisionism. And while the Party, headed by Foster, was engaged in this major ideological battle, Trotskyism raised its ugly head and again it was Foster who led the fight against it, further developing and applying the Stalinist concept of the struggle on two fronts.

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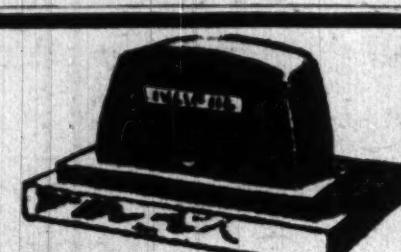
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CCNY Raises Garden Roof, Tourney Hope

By Lester Rodney

If Asa Bushnell wouldn't mind, CCNY players and fans would prefer that he didn't rule their team out of the National Invitation Tourney "because it is now too weak." That may or may not be, but they'd prefer to have events right down on the Garden floor determine that, not Bushnell's words.

The re-constituted team, playing before the most enthusiastic City crowd since the double tourney win, ran Lafayette into the ground for a 67-48 victory as Floyd Lane led the scoring with 19 sizzling points.

True, it's a big "if," but IF this team can beat Manhattan and NYU it will wind up the season with seven defeats, which is exactly the

CINCY PLAYER BLAMES GAMBLERS

Cincinnati U. players who were supposed to meet LIU watched the CCNY-Lafayette game from the sideline. They had hoped to impress for a tourney bid. On the "fix" business, guard Jim Cucinotta volunteered, "I don't think it's the fault of the players caught as much as it is the gamblers. These fellows must be under a lot of pressure."

number of defeats San Francisco had last year when it was invited back to defend its tourney title.

The story of Thursday night was more the crowd than the game. The expensive seats were all empty; but both end balconies were jampacked with CCNY students. Three thousand two hundred and ninety one students bought tickets for this game, a bigger total than for the tourney games last year. They were there to defend their school's good name, to cheer on Layne, Nadell and the others. They also had something else to say and did it with banners reading "JAIL THE GAMBLERS - REINSTATE ROMAN, ROTH AND WARNER." This was their way of saying that shocked as they were by the fix revelations, they weren't being sucked in by the press barrage and didn't see the players, their fellow students as the real criminals.

Oklahoma Player Tells How Sollazzo Tried to Fix Them

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 23 (UPI).—A University of Oklahoma basketball player today denied being offered a bribe in New York last December, but said Salvatore Sollazzo suggested Sooner players "might be able to pick up some easy Christmas money" by betting.

Sollazzo is accused of being the payoff man in a series of "fixes" among New York teams.

Jim Terrell, Oklahoma guard, issued a statement through the University Athletic Office after reports circulated he and other O. U. players were offered bribes before the Oklahoma-CCNY game in December.

He said he and other Sooner players became acquainted with Sollazzo while playing in the hotel league in the Catskills last summer.

He said he called on Sollazzo and his wife in their Manhattan apartment the night before the CCNY game.

"They had asked us last summer to phone them when we got to New York," the Muskogee, Okla., player said. "When we arrived we phoned several people we had met, the Sollazzos among them, but none of us knew that Mr. Sollazzo gambled. He was rejected their proposition."

How They Use It

Is the basketball situation being used to try to whip up an anti-Negro atmosphere in our town, or is that just Daily Worker propaganda?

Get this strong whiff of KKK mentality from Friday's column by Joe Williams in the "World-Telegram and Sun."

Writing about the technique of shaving the points,

he mentions just two players. Like this: "One of the LIU traitors, Leroy Smith . . .," and then, "White, another Negro keyman on LIU."

There have been 10 players involved in the Garden scandals this season. They were Byrnes and Poppe of Manhattan; Roman, Roth and Warner of CCNY; White, Smith, Bigos and

Card of LIU; Schaff of NYU.

THREE of these players are Negroes. SEVEN are white.

But when Mr. Williams of Kentucky writes a column about the "dumpers," he selects just two players to mention by name, Smith and White.

A "traitor," and "another Negro."

Exactly what would you call that? —L.R.

AAU MEET

The Fred Wilt-Don Gehrmann clash in the Louis Zamperini Invitational Mile and Andy Stanfield's

bid for two titles and a share in a third will feature the IC4A indoor track and field championships Saturday night at Madison Square Garden.

GREETINGS TO OUR VALIANT LEADER

William Z. Foster

on his 70th Birthday

We pledge that we will fight with you on the behalf of organized labor

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TO COMRADE BILL FOSTER

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Comradely Yours,

SAM

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faith to the American
people

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WM. Z. FOSTER
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Greetings to
COMRADE FOSTER
in honor of your
70th Birthday
IRVING MORRISON

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GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES TO

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